

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1364.—Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)  
Mr. Crofts has to notice that, with the exception of worthless shares (the crop of which is diminishing on the market), adventures in mines will do well to continue to hold both dividend and progressive stocks, for the reason that the market has decidedly become more of a buying than a selling one, and perfectly safe investments may now be entered upon. Mr. Crofts will advise.

Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of any number of Wheal Hearle (call paid), North Buller, Great Retallack, Carn Camborne, North Downs, East Caradon, and St. Ives Consols, or will sell any shares of this enumeration, at an advance in price represented by a moderate commission.

FOR SPECIAL SALE, net—20 Long Rake, £12½; 2 East Basset, £85; 100 East Martha (fully paid), £2 10s.; 400 Waterloo Life Assurance, 1s. 4d. per share.

\*Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear of purchasers, and also parties IN ARREAR OF CALLS, or used by merchants, may learn their true legal position and be advised how to act, by applying to Mr. Crofts.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 14s.; 20 Alfred Consols, 15s. 6d.; 5 Billins, 20s. 6d.; 20 Carn Camborne, 27s. 6d.; 50 Crebore, 11s. 6d.; 20 Devon Union, 10s.; 50 Dine, 16s.; 10 East Caradon, £27 (ex. div.); 2 East Treskerby, 24s.; 2 East Russell, £4; 20 Great Wheal Martha, 34s.; 10 Gossams, £17½; 95 Great Retallack, 25s.; 2 Herodfoot, £25; 10 Hingston Down, £34½; 20 Lady Bertha, 16s. 6d.; 10 Ludcott, £23½; 20 Lady Eliza, 20s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, £10½; 100 Mollard, 6d.; 20 North Hallenbeagie, 21s.; 20 North Downs, 50s. 6d.; 20 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 4s. 6d.; 20 Parconsols, 9½; 20 Penhale Moor, 21s.; 50 Ribden, 5s. 3d.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 28s.; 20 South Condorow, 12s.; 5 Trelawny, 2 West Caradon, £39; 2 West Rose Down, £15; 20 West Polmar, 14s.; 20 Wheal Edward, £2; 10 Wheal Grylls, £9; 50 Unity, 18s.; 20 Wheal Anne, 35s.; 20 Great Caradon, 6s.; 10 Nant-y-Iago.

**PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

**TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, MINES, BANKS, DOCKS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.**  
At the earnest request of several London Merchants, Stock and Mining Exchange, and local Stock Exchange Members, and with a ready support from my friends and connections in different parts of the country, I have been induced to undertake the publication of "THE LONDON DAILY RECORD AND SHARE LIST," which will give the latest prices, and be sent out every evening to the different parts of the country. It will be in the hands of subscribers twelve hours sooner than any of the London daily papers, and even these will not give so much satisfaction as "THE LONDON DAILY RECORD AND SHARE LIST."

The growing importance and profitable pursuit of the Mining Interest (especially in Cornwall and Devonshire Mines), and in which some 50,000,000 sterling is invested, shows the desirability of a daily record of prices and closing quotations of all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines.

This List, which is published every evening at Five o'clock, contains the transactions in the Stock and Mining Exchanges, English and Foreign Railways, English and Foreign Mines, Joint-Stock Banks, American Railways, and Securities, Docks, and Miscellaneous Shares, prices of Consols, dates of fortnightly settling-days, &c.

Annual Subscription, £1 10s.; single copy, 2d.; by post, £2 2s.

Published by PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**NEW TRELLEIGH CONSOLS MINE.—A SPECIAL REPORT.**  
Just made on this Mine, is published in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST," of yesterday (Friday), No. 185, Vol. IV. Price 6d. per copy, and sent by post.

English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,  
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MR. W. LELEAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:**  
70 Drake Walls, 18s. 3d.; 30 Hingston, £3 18s. 9d.; Stray Park, £30.  
40 East Russell, £3 6s. 3d.; 10 Lady Bertha, 16s.; Wheal Edward, 39s.  
40 East Caradon, £27; 10 Marke Valley, £10½; Wheal Ludcott, £27½.  
10 East Carn Brea, £27½; 10 Long Rake, £11½; Wheal Arthur, 13s. 6d.  
2 East Basset, £73; 20 So. Carn Hooper, 16s.; Wheal Norris, 39s.  
130 Gawton, 3s.; Sortridge, 15s. 9d.; Wheal Seton, £32½.

And is a BUYER of—  
North Downs, North Basset, Wheal Arthur.  
North Robert, Sortridge, Wheal Edward.  
Redmoor, Sortridge, Wheal Grylls.

Orders per post or telegraph promptly attended to.  
—Bankers: Bank of London.

October 11, 1861.

**MR. JOSEPH GREGORY has REMOVED** from Bank Chambers, Lothbury, to No. 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.  
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1¼ per cent.

**MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
The "Mining Share Monitor," published monthly, contains valuable information on the soundest dividend and progressive mines. Free for 6d., or 6s. per annum. Advice to capitalists by letter or personally.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. FOR SALE:**  
10 Bedford United, £5½; 50 Great Retallack, 22s.; 50 Sortridge, 15s.  
10 Caradon Consols, £2½; 20 Lady Bertha, 16s.; 15 Wheal Ludcott, £27½.  
10 East Caradon, £26½; 10 Marke Valley, £10½; ex. div.  
10 East Carn Brea, £29½; 60 Merlyn, 18s. 6d.; 2 West Caradon, £39½.  
50 East Grenville, 39s.; 20 North Downs, £25½; 20 Tolvadden, £27½.  
2 Granbler, £15½; 100 West Mines (Tas.), 2 Stray Park, £28.  
15 Hingston Down, £23½; 25s.; 50 Unity, 17s. 6d.

1 North Rosekar, £17½; 100 Wheal Emma, 38s. 6d.

Money advanced on mining shares at moderate rates of interest.  
Bankers: Bank of London.

Oct. 11, 1861.

**MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.**  
is in a position to DEAL SPECIALLY in RIBDEN and DALE SHARES. Reliable information.

**INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.**  
RAILWAY, BANKING, AND MINING CIRCULAR,  
Gratis, and post free.  
Contains RELIABLE INFORMATION AND ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, REPORTS of MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., RECORD of MARKET PRICES, and is the only SAFE GUIDE for the INVESTMENT of CAPITAL.

SHARES FOR POSITIVE SALE:—  
4 Old Tolgus, 10 Worvas Downs, 50 Wheal Unity.  
50 Great Retallack, 20 No. Miners (£1 paid), 20 Rosewall Hill.  
50 Charlotte, £1 2s., 10 Marke Valley, £10½, 2 Trelawny.  
10 Hearle, 100 Great Caradon, 50 Hockwithy Bridge.  
11 Crane, 4 North Treskerby, 100 Devon Union (£1 paid).

ANY REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE ACCEPTED.

SHARES WANTED FOR CASH:—  
5 South Basset, 5 Granbler & St. Aubyn, 2 Wheal Seton.  
20 Marke Valley, 10 East Caradon, 3 South Tolgus.  
100 Wheal Arthur, 5 Rosewarne United, 1 West Seton.  
100 Carn Camborne, 50 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper, 4 West Caradon.  
20 Long Rake, 5 Bryn Gwlog, 50 Tincroft.

Sellers will please state number and lowest price.  
HENRY GOULD SHARP, 62, POULTRY, LONDON E.C.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE the following shares at net prices:—**  
50 Tees Side, 6s. 6d.; 20 Crelake, £2 18s. 6d.; 20 North Downs, £2½; 50 East Grenville, 39s.; 2 West Bryn Gwlog, £18½; 15 Hingston Down, £23½; 2 East Basset, £79½; 3 Providence, £40; 100 Great Treveddoo, 11s.; 50 West Polmar, 12s.; 4 Billings, £14½; 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 4s. 6d.; 100 Great Wheal Martha, 4 Silver Rake, £12; 5 Long Rake, £10; 50 Redmoor, 4s. 6d.; 2 West Caradon, £38½; 50 St. Day, 10s.; 50 West South Caradon, 17s. 6d.; 50 Ribden, 6s. 6d.; 100 East Martha, 50 Dale; 20 South Frances; 50 North Miners, 25s. 9d.; 20 North Buller; 35 Buller and Basset; 100 Wheal Arthur, 13s. 6d.; 20 Linares, £20½; 5 South Bryn Gwlog; 40 West Wendron, 11s.; 30 Lady Bertha, 16s.; 50 Cefn Cileon; 55 Great Retallack, 23s.; 3 Ding Dong, £15; 2 Wheal Basset, £91; 100 Bon Accord, 20s.; 5 Cobre Copper, £26½; 150 Scottish Australian, 7s. 6d.; 25 Trelawny, £27½.

Mr. BUDGE is a BUYER of 1 Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Busy, and South Caradon shares.

Holders of mining shares difficult of sale may find purchasers through Mr. Budge.

**GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.**  
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—  
2 Bryn Gwlog, £23½; 100 North Miners (£1 paid, 25s. 9d.); 2 West Bryn Gwlog (an offer wanted).  
20 Carnborne Vean, £27½; 1 S. Wh. Frances, £112½; 1 West Caradon, £29½.  
25 East Rosewarne, 24s. 6d. In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

**JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—**  
5 Anglo-Mexican Mint, 1 Herward Unit, £25½.  
5 Bryn Gwlog, 10 Holmbush, £14½.  
2 Billins, £15½; 2 Kitty (Lelan), £7 18s. 6d.  
1 Brynford Hall, £18½; 30 Kelly Bray, 18s. 9d.  
40 Buller and Basset, 8s. 9d.; 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), 10s.  
1 Basset, £89; 50 Lady Bertha, 16s.  
5 Craddock Moor, £23½; 20 Linares, £26½.  
1 Carn Brea, £70½; 5 Long Rake, £12.  
20 Cefn Cileon, 10s. 9d.; 10 Ludcott, £2 12s. 6d.  
10 Carnborne Vean, 47s. 6d.; 50 Lady Eliza (offer wanted).  
40 Carn Camborne, 24s. 6d.; 50 Mollard, 4d.  
1 Cargoll, £16; 10 Marke Valley, £10 2s. 6d.  
5 Calvadnock, £8; 2 Mary Ann, £12 10s.  
2 Cook's Kitchen, £28½; 30 North Miners.  
30 Charlotte United, 22s. 9d.; 5 North Basset, £5 1s. 9d.  
20 Cuddra, 32s. 6d.; 2 North Treskerby, £23½.  
10 Crelake, £2 18s. 6d.; 5 North Downs, £27½.  
5 Dale, 18s. 9d.; 20 New Treligh, £11½.  
20 Deep Level, 11s. 6d.; 2 New Wh. Vaddon, 20s. 3d.  
1 Drake Walls, 17s. 9d.; 5 North Dolcoath, 16s. 9d.  
1 Devon Gr. Cons., £36½; 10 Nangles, £2 2s.  
50 Devon Union, 5s. 9d.; 50 North Rhine, 7s.  
10 East Russell, £3 4s.; 30 Nant-y-Iago, 4s.  
10 East Carn Brea, £29½; 1 No. Rosekar, £16 18s. 9d.  
30 East Grenville, 37s. 3d.; 10 North Buller, £33½.  
5 E. Caradon, £27 2s. 6d.; 10 North Hafod, 10s.  
50 English and Australian Copper, £3 10s. 9d.; 10 North Frances, £27½.  
10 East Kongsberg (fully paid up £25), 57s. 6d.; 20 North Robert, 16s. 9d.  
40 East Hindick & Mount, 5s. 3d.; 30 New Abraham.  
50 East Del Rey, 15s.; 50 No. British Australian, 18s. 9d.  
2 East Basset, 50s. 9d.; 5 Okel Tor.  
5 Great S. Tolgus, £4 1s. 6d.; 5 Pelyn Wood (last call paid), 10s. 9d.  
1 Granbler, £14; 30 South Buller and West Penstruthal, 5s. 9d.  
50 Great Alfred, 9s. 9d.; 3 Old Tolgus, £12½.  
50 Great Moelwyn (£1 10s. paid), 29s.; 50 Port Phillip, 21s. 6d.  
50 Gr. Northern Copper, 30s.; 1 Providence, £40½.  
20 Great Crinnis, 24s.; 20 Prosper United.  
40 Great Martha, 38s. 6d.; 5 Penden, £5.  
2 Gt. Fortune, £18½; 2 Rosewarne United, £22.  
20 Great Retallack, 22s.; 20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 28s. 9d.  
10 Hingston Down, £23½; 10 St. John del Rey, £42½.  
1 Herodfoot, £26; 2 Stray Park, £28½.

And recommends a purchase of shares in Old Tolgus United, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, Wheal Hearle, South Carn Brea, Carn Camborne, Bryn Gwlog, West South Caradon, and North Miners.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, October 11, 1861.

**MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.**  
Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2¼ per cent. for less sums.

**MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,**  
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING, STOCK, AND SHAREBROKER, 6, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** will feel much pleasure in advising those who may favour him with their confidence on the merits of the various mines usually dealt in, and also on any new concerns that are from time to time brought before the notice of the public, and has FOR SALE, at the following NETT PRICES:—  
20 East Grenville, £2; 20 Retallack, £1 4s.; 25 Wheal Grenville, £2.  
2 Cook's Kitchen, £30; 20 North Downs, £5 3s. 9d.; 20 West Polmar, £4.  
1 Stray Park, £29½; 2 No. Treskerby, £23½; 25 St. Day United, 11s.  
2 West Caradon, £40; 5 Hingston Down, £11; 5 East Carn Brea, £10.  
5 Wheal Hearle, £12; 15 North Basset, £5½; 20 Tolvadden, £19s.  
25 Carn Camborne, £1½; 5 Wheal Grylls, £9½.

Oct. 11, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

**MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,  
Offers FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash:—  
20 Redmoor, 4s.; 20 Wheal Polmar, 12s. 6d.; 10 Ludcott, £29½ ex. div.  
1 St. Ives, £23½; 20 Drake Walls, 18s. 6d.; 20 No. Basset, £4 18s. 9d.  
20 East Providence, 15s.; 1 Providence, £41½; 1 Ding Dong, £15½.  
10 Worvas Downs, 50 West Wendron, 6s. 9d.; 40 Michell, 8s. 6d.

Oct. 11, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,**  
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Commission, 2½ per cent.

**MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E. and M.E., SHAREBROKER, &c.,**  
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has returned from a tour through the Cornish mines.

**JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.**  
**STOCK AND CO., LEAD AND SILVER SMELTERS,**  
PENCLAWDD, NEAR SWANSEA.

**JOHN RILEY, SHAREBROKER,**  
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,**  
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where letters are to be addressed.

**WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2¼ per cent. on less sums.

**MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES.**  
Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at closest market prices, and has made a selection of Dividend paying and sound Progressive Stocks into which he can with confidence recommend investments at present depressed prices. The favourable turn in the market for metals, and the reduction in the Bank's rate of interest, would point to prices having seen their lowest for the present.

Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER of Long Rake, East Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Sortridge Consols, Great Wheal Martha, and Trelawny. And is a SELLER of 50 Wheal Grenville, 40s.; 100 Wheal Unity, 17s.; 4 Stray Park, £29; 2 Providence, £41½; 100 East Wheal Grenville, 39s.; 20 Marke Valley, £10½; 5 Bryn Gwlog, £26; 10 Long Rake, £13; 10 East Caradon, £27½; 50 North Downs, £27½; 20 Drake Walls, 18s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 24s.; 20 East Carn Brea, £29½; 50 Great Retallack, 23s.; 1 South Caradon, £29½; 2 West Caradon, £40; 10 Trelawny, £15½.

**MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON and MARKE VALLEY.**

**MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.**  
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
**CASARA LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
ABSOLUTE SALE of the above MINE, MACHINERY, PLANT, BUILDINGS, GRANTS, and all the EFFECTS of the above company, situate near Llangadock, Carmarthenshire.  
The above will be sold at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, by Mr. T. P. THOMAS, on Thursday, 7th of November next, at One o'clock precisely. Further particulars will be published next week, and in the meantime may be obtained of Messrs. ISOLE and GOODBY, 37, King William-street, E.C.; of Mr. W. CHARLES, 27, Austinfriars; or of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London. Dated October 11, 1861.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HET, LIVERPOOL.**

**JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,**  
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,**  
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,**  
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.  
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

**MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE**  
UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

**MESSRS. C. TOOKEY, F.C.S., and M. W. JOHNSON, F.C.S.,**  
ASSAYERS, ANALYSTS, and CONSULTING CHEMISTS,  
LABORATORIES, 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

**MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,**  
COLLIERY VIEWER and SURVEYOR,  
INSPECTOR and VALUER of MINES and MACHINERY,  
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

**MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.,** has made arrangements for the issue of a Circular, which will contain reliable information on the position and prospects of the properties reported on, in which long and intimate acquaintance with mineral property, and residence in the mining districts, has furnished him with special facilities.  
Mr. BEAZLEY will confine himself strictly to commission business. Inspections by agents of the greatest respectability insured. Telegrams and orders to buy or sell punctually attended to. The first number will appear on Saturday, October 19, 1861.

**FOR SALE:—**10 Ding Dong, £4½; 10 Tolvadden, £2; 20 North Basset, £4½; 20 Unity, 16s.; 20 Great Retallack, 22s.; 20 South Darren, 50s.; 10 East Carn Brea, £10; 1 East Basset, £78; 2 Providence, £41½; 10 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 28s.—Address, "A. B. C.," Smith's Newspaper Office, Church-street, Hackney, N.E.

**NEW EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—ONE THOUSAND SHARES WANTED.**—Send price, &c., to "C. T.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**MINING IN IRELAND.**—Mr. F. LISABE, C.E. and CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, of Dublin, is at present in London, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, and will be happy to attend to any appointment (made by letter) connected with mining in Ireland or elsewhere.

**WANTED, a FORGEMAN,** who has been accustomed to large marine work. None need apply but steady, experienced men.—Address, stating terms, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**COLLIERY MANAGER WANTED.**—An experienced and well qualified MANAGER WANTED for a LARGE COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, to whom a good salary will be given.—Apply by letter, stating references, to "L. M. N.," at Mr. Barker's office, 19, Throgmorton-street, London.

**COLLIERY PARTNERSHIP.**—A PARTNER is WANTED to JOIN the ADVERTISER in DEVELOPING the MINERALS of ONE of the FINEST FIELDS in the SOUTH YORKSHIRE DISTRICT. The lease comprises nearly 2000 acres of coal, in extensive demand for manufacturing, steam, and domestic purposes, held at very moderate rents per acre. The coal has been proved to be easily accessible, and lies altogether in a situation admirably adapted both for working and transit, by trunk lines, to any part of the kingdom. A direct communication with London.—For further information, apply to Messrs. CORSEY and WOOD, mineral agents, 18, Wain-gate, Sheffield.

**COAL AND IRON MINES, SPAIN.—CAPITAL is REQUIRED to CARRY ON COAL and IRON MINES, under very favourable circumstances, requiring only a moderate outlay, with immediate returns.**—Address, post paid, "Asturias," care of Abbott, Barton, and Co., advertisement contractors, 35, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SECRETARYSHIP.—A FIRST-CLASS IRON SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED)** in the North REQUIRE the SERVICES of an EFFICIENT GENTLEMAN in town as SECRETARY, who must be in a position to introduce one director of influence, in addition to five gentlemen of high commercial standing in the City already on the registered board, take an interest in the company himself to the extent of £250, and be able to induce the moderate additional capital required. A liberal arrangement for salary will be made with a gentleman fulfilling the foregoing requirements, and, if desired, introduction to other agencies may follow through the company's solicitor.—Address, "Ironworks," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**CAPTAIN.—WANTED,** a thoroughly competent PERSON to TAKE the SUPERINTENDENCE of the CALDER GLEN UNITED MINES (LIMITED), in SCOTLAND. A liberal salary will be given.—Apply immediately, with testimonials of character, to WILLIAM CONNELL, secretary, Calder Glen United Mines (Limited).—Lochwinnoch, October 8, 1861.

**A GENTLEMAN,** having a good connection amongst steam-ship owners and coal exporters at the port of Liverpool, is DESIROUS of HAVING an AGENCY for SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL.—Address, stating full particulars, to "X. L.," care of Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, advertising agents, Liverpool.

**A MINE AGENT, of 35 years' practical experience, is OPEN to DEVOTE a DAY or TWO PER WEEK to the INSPECTION of MINES and PRIVATE SPECULATORS.** Reliable information given, and terms moderate.—Address, Capt. JOHN VIVIAN, White Hall, Scerrier.

**ANTIMONIAL LEAD ORES.—The WEST OF ENGLAND MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED)** are BUYERS of the ABOVE ORES.—Apply to Wm. G. GARD, Calstock, Cornwall.

**EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE and COAL WASHING MACHINE.**—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

**MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING**  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.  
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

**CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,**  
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,  
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM,**  
MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE" and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.



## Original Correspondence.

## ON EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—I observe in the Journal of last week a rather lengthy notice of an invention provisionally specified by Mr. H. P. Ribton, C.E., of Dublin, for lighting mines and preventing explosions. About 12 or 13 years ago, on one of these fearful events occurring at Barnsley, and by which nearly 100 lives were sacrificed, my attention was very closely turned to the subject, and I then carefully elaborated a scheme for preventing these awfully destructive accidents. I am not aware now that I was preceded in this discovery, or invention shall I name it; but this is at least the second, if not the third, discoverer or inventor who has succeeded me, and as he has also provisionally secured the invention, I think it is only justice to him as well as to myself to bring again before the public what I had done in the matter. I have not at the moment the dates by me, but probably in 1848 to 1850 I read a paper before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society fully describing my invention, which was as follows:—I proposed to manufacture coal gas at the surface of the coal mine to convey it underground in a main down the shaft, and distribute it by pipes with flexible joints to the various points required, to convey atmospheric air from the surface by another main and service-pipe, and to convey all the results of combustion by branch pipes and a third main to the surface of the pit. My lamps were to be completely insulated from the atmosphere of the pit, and I think my mode of providing for breaking of the lamps was quite as ingenious as that of Mr. Ribton. I proposed not to force my coal gas by pressure down into the pit, but to draw it down by the upward draught given by the ascension of the gases resulting from the combustion, and if that was not sufficient to increase that draught at the surface; by this means the light would only be supplied, and burn while the lamp was hermetically sealed, the least fracture by withdrawing the pressure or draught would instantly put out the light. I provided also by light valves for such breakage of one lamp only extinguishing itself, and having no effect on the others.

In an ample discussion on my scheme, I had the pleasure of having the decided opinion of Mr. William Fairbairn, a very high authority, that the scheme was perfectly capable of being wrought out, and that it was only a matter of expense. Fortified by this, through the kind assistance of the late Mr. Joseph Brotherton, I presented the matter to the Home Office, offering, in the interests of humanity solely, what I could afford of time and attention to put the scheme into practice. I got many thanks, but little encouragement. Some time afterwards a committee of the House of Lords was appointed to investigate and report on the subject of Explosions in Coal Mines. I corresponded with the Chairman, the late Lord Wharncliffe, and from him had the opinion, with which I did not materially differ, that a Committee of the House of Lords was one of the worst tribunals before which to bring a matter purely theoretical, and founded on scientific principles.

I made a third attempt, but equally an unsuccessful one, to get the matter investigated. If Mr. Ribton be more successful no one will rejoice more than I shall; but if he is to be so by making it a patented affair, which I certainly never contemplated, he had better restrict his claim to those details in which he may differ from my scheme; and these I shall be glad to afford him the means of ascertaining, by sending him a copy of my original paper on the subject.

Newton Heath, Manchester, Oct. 9.

## PRACTICAL PAPERS ON COLLIERY OPERATIONS.

SIR,—I feel that I should not be performing my duty to the gentlemen who have so kindly written to me, suggesting the propriety of revising and republishing the articles contributed by me to your valuable paper in some permanent form, were I not to offer my warmest thanks to all who have taken such an interest in them, and to say that I have it under consideration to further contribute to the *Mining Journal* as opportunity offers, and that I will keep in view the object of having the whole revised and republished in a neat and permanent form.

Jos. Goodwin.

## COLLIERY WORKING IN LANCASHIRE.

SIR,—In reference to the enquiries as to the cheapest and most expeditious mode of raising ore or minerals from a great depth, I may say that there is no mining locality which I have ever visited but one and all pertinaciously, and with the greatest prejudice, carry out the principles their forefathers adopted, only with such necessary improvements as from time to time may occur. As to the 1s. 4d. per ton to be paid for raising (say) coal to grass, this would be quite out of the question in many places in Lancashire: taking the three samples of coal produced from one mine, sold on the mouth of the pit, would not in many mines be worth more than 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., some even less, perhaps some a little more. Now, in this part of the country I have never heard, any complaints as to the expense of raising their minerals; should it be 50 or 340 fathoms, the expense is little different, save that of a larger engine and a larger amount of fixings; this done, modern appliances and speed do the rest. The question of hempen ropes and all the rest of it has long since been settled; except at some works, still in infancy, wire-ropes are preferred for perpendicular shafts, strong endless chains for inclines, where there is much friction. I will give one or more cases in point for your information. Understand, the coal mines do not all lay flat; I have worked in mines where the dip of the mine has been 2 ft. in 1 yard, or 4 ft. per fm. I may say in these mines perpendicular shafts are only of secondary consideration. I have seen the shafts of some of these mines sunk on the dip for 200 to 300 fms., and worked by an endless chain of considerable strength, carrying a working load of at least 7 tons. Now, with a 16-horse engine, engineer, two men to land the wagons, and one to hook the wagons on to the chain, I have seen them land more than 300 tons daily, besides a great amount of deads; the labour cost of all this would not amount to more than 13s. In working out the details of these mines, necessity has pointed out that in many instances they can be worked out to bear competition with the perpendicular shafts: the rule here is to sink a perpendicular shaft, after clearing the mine from all the coal that lays above the water level, then to follow the course, or rather dip, of the mine, to 200 or 300 fms., by placing an engine at the bottom of the shaft, to work an endless chain, the minerals afterwards to be raised to grass by a perpendicular shaft. The description already given may seem rather tedious in detail to those unacquainted with the subject, but where large quantities of mineral have to be raised, the expense per ton, once set to work, is of no consideration. We are not dead to the importance of saving fuel here, though it is of little importance, as the cost of coal here is very little. There is another mode of raising minerals in this country, and that is by the aid of water, adapted as a balance where ever there is an adit. A small amount of water will, when properly adjusted, answer every purpose of winding. I have an interest in one or two mines in Devon, which I visited lately, and was rather surprised to find that we were much in advance of them in raising our minerals both as to speed and expense. Should any mining captain, either in Devon or Cornwall, call on me, I will at any time make it my business to introduce him personally to some of the best-regulated establishments as regards the principle of winding.—Bedford-st., Hulme, Manchester. T. COWSELL.

## HORSE TRAMWAYS.

SIR,—It appears matter for surprise that horse tramways do not make rapid progress in this country. It is quite fashionable now to sneer about the strong prejudice which had to be overcome when locomotive railways were first introduced, but the prejudice existing against the introduction of horse tramways is equally strong and absurd. The only difficulty appears to be that a tolerably level road be found, so that the horse tramroad shall be laid upon or alongside the present cart roads, either in the route between considerable cities, or as a sort of trunk line through large cities. Now, looking at the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne—the metropolis of the North—if we take the river line or quay, speaking roughly, we have from two to three miles of road pretty level, where the tramway could easily be adopted. The traffic along this route is very heavy, and, of course, large numbers of horses are employed. The noise caused by wagons passing over the rough pavement is most deafening. The economy that would result here from the adoption of a tramroad would be very great, and the general improvement enormous. One horse would, no doubt, perform the work that three or four perform at present. But it is objected that this would not pay unless main routes can also be got through the centres of Newcastle to the north and Gateshead to the south, and that the rapid rise of the ground in both directions precludes the possibility of this. I, however, venture to suggest that this objection might be overcome by adopting a vertical hoist at the end of the High Level Bridge, which would be the centre of the routes east and west and also north and south, and thus a

level route, or nearly so, would be secured in both directions. The hoist, or winding apparatus, would, of course, have to be on a gigantic scale, and might, as well as the carriages on the routes, be adapted for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods. The carriages, goods, &c., could be hoisted by means of a cage exactly in the same way as we raise coal from the mine, the carriage being run in this cage without removing the load. I have thus roughly sketched the outlines of my plan, how far it may be feasible I leave to the public to judge. MINING ENGINEER.

## GUN-METAL.

SIR,—By the kind permission of Mr. Fairbairn I am enabled to lay before the public the result of some experiments made by that gentleman upon the tensile strength of our gun-metal, prepared from various descriptions of British iron. These experiments indicate that the Forest of Dean iron still retains its character of pre-eminent excellence, beyond that of any other brand manufactured in the kingdom. The highest tensile strain has been obtained when No. 1 Cinderford grey pig-iron was employed in the manufacture of the gun-metal. This iron is manufactured at the Cinderford Ironworks, Forest of Dean, by Messrs. Allaway and Crawshaw.—Coleford, Oct. 7.

Manchester, Sept. 13.—DEAR SIR: An opportunity has at length occurred of testing the specimens of gun-metal which you forwarded some months ago. The results show an exceedingly high, indeed almost unprecedented, tenacity. The whole of the specimens were reduced for a length of about 6 inches to a diameter of 0.625 inches, or to a sectional area of 0.246 sq. inches. Thus prepared, without having been heated or forged, they were placed in shackles, and their tensile strength ascertained by dead pressure:—

Mark on bar.	No.	Weight in lbs.	Weight per square inch of section.	Elongation per unit of length.
8	1	19-150	—	0.000
"	2	27-550	—	0.020
"	3	35-950	—	0.037
"	4	42-670	139-080	62-100
5B	1	19-150	—	0.000
"	2	27-550	—	0.019
"	3	35-950	—	0.025
"	4	44-350	—	0.052
"	5	45-855	149-490	66-738
5A	1	19-150	—	0.002
"	2	27-550	—	0.007
"	3	35-950	—	0.019
"	4	44-350	—	0.030
"	5	49-225	160-540	71-671
D	1	19-150	—	0.002
"	2	27-550	—	0.012
"	3	35-950	—	0.027
"	4	40-990	133-610	59-645
M	1	19-150	—	0.005
"	2	27-550	—	0.015
"	3	35-950	117-180	52-311
N	1	19-150	—	0.002
"	2	27-550	—	0.012
"	3	35-950	—	0.040
"	4	41-280	136-340	60-867
P	1	27-550	—	0.019
"	2	35-950	—	0.040
"	3	39-310	128-130	57-201
R	1	19-150	—	0.000
"	2	27-550	—	0.032
"	3	33-430	108-970	48-645
U	1	19-150	—	0.003
"	2	27-550	—	0.015
"	3	35-950	—	0.030
"	4	44-350	144-560	64-535
4Z	1	27-550	—	0.007
"	2	39-130	—	0.022
"	3	44-350	—	0.032
"	4	47-710	155-510	69-424

Placing these results together in one table, we get the following summary:—

Iron	Mark on bar.	Weight in lbs.	Weight per square inch.	Elongation per unit of length.
Iron	8	19-150	139-080	62-100
Cleator No. 2	5B	149-490	66-738	0.054
Cinderford No. 1	5A	160-540	71-671	0.030
"	D	133-610	59-645	0.035
"	M	117-180	52-311	0.021
"	N	136-340	60-867	0.055
Swede Iron	P	128-130	57-201	0.126
Old Park Iron	R	108-970	48-645	0.190
Cleator No. 3	U	144-560	64-535	0.077
Cleator No. 1	4Z	155-510	69-424	0.055
Mean			61-314	0.079

The metal indicated by its fracture that the structure of the various bars was different, in some approaching the bright granular fracture of steel, and the others being more iron-grained, although the grain was very fine. The steel bars elongated least, and generally the bars having the highest tenacity elongated least; but this rule is not without exceptions.—To Robert Mushet, Esq. WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN.

## ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INVENTORS.

SIR,—The importance of the subject will, I trust, be a sufficient excuse for my offering a few remarks through the Journal to inventors and others, on the necessity of an association being formed to protect patent property. There can be no doubt that most strenuous efforts will be made during the next session of Parliament to effect serious alterations in the laws relating to patents. What the contemplated alterations may amount to yet remain to be ascertained. Judging, however, from the animosity shown by those interested in the abrogation of patents, it is evident that even supposing a total repeal of the present system will not be attempted, yet undoubtedly determined efforts will be made to inflict injustice, and to impede, as far as can possibly be done, the granting of patents for the future. Inventors should, therefore, be on their guard, and prepare themselves to resist the worst efforts of their opponents.

With this view I submit that it would be greatly to the interest of inventors to unite and act in concert for their mutual advantage; other bodies have much increased their efficiency and usefulness by that course. Barristers, solicitors, and others, for example, are represented by powerful associations of this kind, and why should not inventors and those interested in patent property (a body quite as numerous and, perhaps, as equally influential as any other) be represented in the same manner? Such an association would not only act as an efficient check upon any unfair encroachments which by legislative enactments might be attempted upon patent property, but would also afford an ample guarantee that the rights of its members would in all cases be taken care of. In conclusion, I would draw the attention of your readers to the fact, that an Association of Inventors is now being formed; and, permit me to add, that we shall be glad to receive the co-operation of all who are interested in the preservation of patent property.

## A MEMBER OF THE PROPOSED ASSOCIATION.

## GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—In my letter to you, in last week's Journal, I did not mention coming across certain buildings called the Cambrian Gold Company's works, near Dolgelly. Nevertheless, I have no hesitation in stating I do not believe the projector of the said machinery ever previously saw a gold-washing concern at work, if so the incline, or check-boards, to return the golden deposits would never have been so unscientifically constructed as they were there, since it is impossible to collect by such unskillful treatment the finer portion of the golden atoms after they have left the stamping trough to be distributed over the said descending platform, whether covered with rough skins or what not, and retain all the golden freight as the compound passes over it; for instead of collecting all the auriferous spangles the most minute would be washed by the force of the waste water many fathoms beyond any mechanical line of detention, simply because the face and angle of the debris plane were not made as they ought to be to enable the said machinery to reap all the benefits such paraphernalia was intended to perform on crushed quartz, &c. I have often made and used gold-washing cradles both in California and Australia, where the slanting catch-boards were kept in constant motion to certain declinations, proportioned to the quantity of debris and supply of water operating upon it, as the rubbish passed over the check-strips, &c., hence the main object to learn was the proper angle of declination, the ratio of the lateral motion, and proper height of the check-strips, or retaining ledges, to restrain the dense particles from being washed away. Consequently, unless new chums first see some practical gold-washer using his cradle, it is ten to one the tyro loses all those fine particles of precious dust older hands would accumulate. Nevertheless, check-boards, or rough skins, can only catch dense substances, and not gold after being chopped or flattened to light gossamer filaments by the action of heavy runners, crushing both quartz and metal to a commingled impalpable powder, or else abrading the soft metal in proportion to its impingement with the surfaces of hard stone rubbing the mechanical process employed engenders. For it must be obvious to the meanest capacity that if such a soft metal as gold is enclosed in adamantine

easing the soft substance would soon get beaten and bruised by the mechanical friction it is made to undergo to such infinitesimal destruction that only chemical skill could again recover and consolidate. At the same time, it should be generally known that mercury alone will not attack or absorb the least fragment of gold unless it meets with it in a metallic state only, consequently thousands of pounds of auriferous elements may be enclosed in native matrices, and remain irreclaimable by mechanical skill if the proper chemical affinitive absorbents are not duly used to collect the invisible essentials to visible treasures. It is, therefore, not because any set of men should fail to produce golden eggs by the simple action of mercury, or by the free use of water and unfruitful paraphernalia, there may not be others who know how to apply their talents to fully complete what misdirected judgment has failed to perfect. I for one feel perfectly satisfied it is not from any fault in Nature's supply that so many Welsh gold companies have signally failed, but solely from the want of practical knowledge how to concentrate and solidify those manifold invisible auriferous ingredients and metalline specks so infinitesimally dispersed in certain areas; and unless all the golden constituents that are both chemically and mechanically associated within their respective matrices are reclaimed and substantially embodied, few gold mines will pay for working, as by merely extracting one moiety of the precious gifts from the womb of Nature, and allowing the other to irreclaimably pass by, is like operating on silver ore merely for the sake of the lead it might produce. G. F. GOBLE.

Maentwrog, Oct. 9.

## THE IGNEOUS THEORY—GRANITE ROCKS.

SIR,—In last week's Journal two correspondents give accounts of the Donegal granite. It is too frequently the case that in rebutting one theory we are apt to run into extremes in another. I see our crystalline theorists, if not reminded their ideas are old, and if they are not careful in stating what really are the facts, without building old theories on them, will at last only be following Prof. Sedgwick in turning up the stratification by "basalts," and then no doubt their crystals will "decompose," and their veins be turned into "intrusive rocks." But at present I beg leave to demur to that assertion. Veins are not intrusive rocks, but the matrices of minerals, found with the strata and crystals, have always a base, and the increase, comparatively speaking, is very trifling to make such changes. It is, therefore, very certain that theory will not explain how the stratum was formed. Another quotation will prove it—"Hence this crystalline power is capable, first, of forming the aggregation of crystals called granite (by what base?), then of altering the compound into laminated rock, called gneiss (by what rule?); again into schist, by the final decomposition of the felspar (without a base?); and thus give rise to various other metamorphosed formations, according to the character or composition of the base." But the granite without a base is at the bottom, they state; and so the "composition," like the non-descript fire, must work upwards. What better is this than the igneous theory? I am obliged to Mr. Blake for his description of the Donegal granite. It was quite impossible to understand how it was formed from the Professor's account. All miners are aware granite shales are always laminated or stratified, like the limes, whins, green rocks, and shales, and are often turned up on edge, where veins cut them through. As to "crystalline planes" and "metamorphic action," the latter is only another name for a non-descript fire, of which not one who holds the theory can give the least explanation, unless it be some nonsense, contrary to all chemical affinities. It certainly is "very refreshing" to hear that Messrs. Hopkins and Scott have induced the Geologicals to "modify" their ideas on igneous action. I trust they will not crystallise all the fossils, or else what is to be the exponent of the "formations?" I see no alternative but that they must take their stand on the delta of the Nile; they will then be enabled to prove the deposit, and to calculate the centuries; and as no one is likely to follow them in those long epochs, they will, in fact, be able to certify the exact date of when those flint axes, or hatchets, and knives found in the Rikdale caves were in use, and thereby prove to demonstration the world's age.—Great Salkeld, Penrith, Oct. 10. G. ATTWOOD.

## CONCENTRATION OF SILVER ORES.

SIR,—Having observed the various opinions of late in the Journal in reference to the experiment being carried on by Mr. Squire, the scientific manager of the Silver Vein Mining Company, Lostwithiel, permit me to state that, in passing the works, in company with one of England's best smelters, my friend being anxious to look through them, permission was immediately granted. The smelter took various samples of the gossans, which I assayed—one sample from the same heap yielded 35 ozs., and the second containing only a mere trace of silver, thereby confirming Mr. Squire's views on the subject—that to obtain a fair result the whole bulk must be reduced. Samples of the reduced marketable silver ore were also assayed by myself and friend, averaging 96 ozs. of silver per ton of ore. Now, let us look at the apathy or ignorance of the lead smelters generally, in taking little or no notice of this valuable metal, when the same could be worked by them, as I am informed, at a cost of 20s. per ton or less. This oxide of iron, commonly termed gossan, abounds in the mines of Cornwall; it, therefore, becomes a question to the mining interest generally, which has hitherto been seriously neglected, and which should also demand the attention of the miner, but the science of metallurgy generally seems to be too much neglected, and particularly in this county. J. S. JENKIN.

Assay Office, St. Blazey, October 9.

## CARDIGANSHIRE MINES.

SIR,—I have not had the pleasure of seeing the map of the Hafod district referred to by your correspondent, "C. T.," but I presume that the coloured pink zones spoken of denote the meridional, or relative positions, of the most productive parts of the different mines wrought in Cardiganshire. The slaty districts in Wales seldom present great meridional, or magnetic cross-courses, as in Cornwall, to guide the miner in his explorations; nevertheless, a practical man, like Capt. M. Francis, who has had many years' experience in the Cardigan mines, is able to detect in depth the cross, or oblique cleavage—the feeding pores, as it were, of the veins. The most productive parts of the rocks in Cardigan are not found from south-west to north-east, in conformity to the planes of the beds, but from south to north, in accordance to the general bearing of the primary cleavage seen below. It requires long experience to understand and to read rocks properly. Geologists in general candidly confess that they know little or nothing on this subject; we cannot, therefore, expect to derive much useful knowledge on matters connected with internal structures and metalliferous deposits from their sections. The so-called horizontal sections of the slaty districts of Wales especially are too ideal to be depended upon, and are very incorrect near the outcrop of the primary slates and the roofing slate formations.—Bodmin, Oct. 8. EVAN HOPKINS.

## THE NORTH HAFOD SILVER-LEAD MINE

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to thank Capt. Matthew Francis for his efforts to explain his Map of the Frogoch Mining District, corrected from the Ordnance Map of Cardiganshire. I wish to keep strictly to the point in dispute, and have not, therefore, followed him through the crudities which he serves up as science. Capt. Francis is interested—very deeply interested—in the North Hafod Mine; in fact, he is a shareholder and the company's engineer. With the prospectus of the mine he sends forth a map which differs widely from the recognised scientific maps of the country. It embraces what he calls, for purposes obvious to all who know the Cardiganshire lead mines, the Frogoch mining district, and is traversed by four pink belts, running from south-east by south to north-west by north; and these, in the words of the prospectus, are "the meridional belts of metallic rock." It is somewhat remarkable that two of these belts (one of them being considerably wider than the rest) cover the North Hafod Mine. I will not assert that the map was "got up" by the notable author of "Ancient Geology" (sic) to catch unwary speculators, but the mining world shall judge for themselves. It must be remembered that Capt. Francis has a personal interest and a large stake in the mine; and that he does not lay claim to a millionth part of the scientific knowledge which has given Murchison, Sedgwick, Ramsay, and Warington Smyth an European reputation, although he thoughtlessly sneers at them, as if that were in itself an argument. In contradistinction to the "consulting engineer" and shareholder of the North Hafod Mine, the geological surveyors have no personal interest to serve; no mine which they are paid to promote; no scrip which they wish to get rid of at a profit; and in the "Memoirs," vol. ii., page 658, they say,—"The prevailing strike of the beds (in the Frogoch district) is from north by east and south by west to north-north-east, and in the same direction bands of various width may be traced, in which a number of the most successful mines have been worked." And (page 657) when the complexity of ever-varying inclination and strongly-developed cleavage have been overcome by patient labour, as appears from Prof. Ramsay's horizontal sections across South Wales, that the whole width of our district is constituted by a succession of rolls or undulations of what may in the main be the same series of beds, varying in lithological character from a soft shale, through many varieties of slate, flag, and argillaceous rock, to a coarse gritstone and conglomerate. The zones of productive mines will be parallel to the axes of these undulations; and by imagining lines of division to run in the same direction, south by west to north by east, we obtain six groups." Capt. Francis's groups run across the strike and the bands of the Survey at an oblique angle. He is thus at issue not with your "shadowy and learned" correspondent, but with the highest scientific authorities in the world, and who have no shares in the North Hafod Mine. It will not do, Sir, for Capt. Francis to support his "pink belts" upon unsubstantial theories, for beyond and above all we see the only foundation they have is the



Working Men's Association, in connection with the Chillingly Colliery, has been formally inaugurated by the delivery of an able and interesting address "On the Freedom of the Labour Market," by the President, Mr Samuel Hill. The position of masters and workmen is accurately explained, and the reliable fact that the combinations and strikes can almost invariably be traced to the acts of an individual, called the secretary of a Club or Trades Union, is once more published. The axiom, "The labourer is worthy of his hire," is freely admitted; but it is very justly remarked that we must consider who are to be the judges. Mr Hill does not attempt to prevent the working man from obtaining the strength of his trade union, but he does advise him to abstain from any such action, as he will succeed, in awakening the men to a knowledge of the fact that their paid agents are their most dangerous advisers and greatest enemies. The address has been printed for the benefit of the Association, and will be forwarded from our office on receipt of four postage stamps. The objects of the Association are—to provide a reading-room, with a good supply of



newspapers, periodicals, and magazines; there will also be lectures given, and a lending library will be established, as well as evening classes for various branches of instruction. During the winter months concerts will be given, and every effort will be made to afford other mental and social instruction.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

### REDMOOR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, Mr. J. HUTTON in the chair.

Mr. J. WATSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts, made up to the end of Aug., showed—

Balance last audit	£ 349 11 7
Calls received	248 0 1
Tin ore sold	1070 19 10
Artesian soil	57 6 8 = £1725 18 2
April mine cost	£ 229 8 7
May ditto	217 0 3
June ditto	205 6 10
July ditto	204 7 11
August ditto	186 9 4
Merchants' bills	458 5 11
Royalty	49 15 6
Discount	1 7 6 = 1552 0 10
Leaving credit balance	£178 17 4
The balance of liabilities over assets was 1725 18s. 2d.	

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Oct. 5.—Since my last meeting report we have driven the 40 west, on Johnson's lode, 8 fms. 10 in.; throughout this driving we have broken some good saving work; the lode in the present end is about 18 in. wide, carrying good stones of tin; this end is now further west than the perpendicular of the first (Pascoe's) cross-course, as seen in the back of the 70, and within 9 fms. of the second (Pomeroy's) cross-course shows its pre-derivative continue, 1½ ft. in 6 ft. It is a mere repetition to say we expect to find something good around the cross-course at the 40. The 70 west has been driven 6 fms.; the lode is about 2½ feet wide, containing a quantity of blende, mixed with wolfram, spar, and mundle, a very kindly lode, worth about 8s. per fm. The 80 west has been driven 5 fms. 5 ft. 1 in.; the lode is about 18 in. wide, worth about 9s. per fathom. We have about 6 fms. more to reach Pomeroy's cross-course, then we shall run through the 70, and open some good tribute ground. We have eighteen men on tin ground, at an average tribute of 11s. 11d. We have about 3 tons of tin on the floors, 40 tons of arsenical soil, and about 40 tons of mundle and copper ore.—T. TAYLOR.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the shareholders upon the prospects which the property presented, and from the tenor of the agent's report he thought they had reason to hope that at the next quarterly meeting the mine would be in a much better position than at the present moment. By the accounts just submitted it would be seen that during the past five months there had been sold upwards of 15 tons of tin, in addition to which there were still 3 tons upon the floors, and a quantity of arsenical soil. It would also be seen that at the last meeting there was an adverse balance of 242s., whereas at the present meeting the debit balance was only 172s. Had the tin been sold, the greater proportion of the cost of producing which had been paid, instead of there now appearing an adverse balance of 172s. there would have been a balance on the credit side of the account of 155s.

The SECRETARY said that in all probability they would meet with some very good ore ground about the cross-courses in the 40 west. They had a large quantity of excellent quality ore ground, which could be worked away at a low tribute, and a very slight increase in the tribute would soon show a balance in favour of the mine.

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, a call of 6d. per share was made.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The annual ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, on Monday, Mr. DUNFORD (managing director) in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 3,098 11 1
Sales of ore	10,037 7 0 = £13,135 18 1
Mine cost, Sept., 1860, to Aug., 1861	£10,609 9 7
Interest	64 11
Dividend paid, December, 1860	1,200 0 0 = 11,874 0 11
Leaving credit balance	£1,261 17 2

Mr. WOLFESTAN (the manager) read the report, as follows:—

Oct. 5.—Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and it is now 4 fms. 1 ft. under the 237 ft. level; the ground is favourable for progress. The 237 ft. level south has been driven 31 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the ore ground passed through in the 226 ft. level having dipped south faster than anticipated, this end (the 237) has not yet reached it; for the last 5 fms. the lode has produced good stones of ore; in the end it is 3 ft. wide, yielding saving work, and as it is very similar in character to what it was in the 226 previous to meeting with the ore ground, an important improvement is anticipated immediately. There is one stop working in the back of this level, which at present produces 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm., but will shortly become more productive, a ½ lb. ore in Treloar's winze for 6 fms. deep yielded full 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The 226 ft. level south has been driven 37 fms.; the lode for 21 fms. of this driving was poor, since which it has produced on an average from 5 cwt. to 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; in the end it is 18 in. wide, and will yield 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the lode has not proved so productive as we were led to hope from its fine appearance when driving through it in the 215 ft. level. Treloar's winze has been sunk from the 226 to the 237, and laid open profitable ground, in addition to securing good ventilation for this part of the mine. The lode in the back of this level produces on an average 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. (four in number). The 215 ft. level has been driven 56 fms. 1 ft.; the lode has produced on an average throughout this driving 13 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; in the end it is very much improved, the lode being now 2½ ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. of lead ore per fm.—a fine strong lode. The stopes in the back of this level produce on an average 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. (four in number). The 205 ft. level has been driven 28 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and being poor is suspended. There are two stopes working in this level, each of which produces 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The ore ground in the back of this level is nearly exhausted. The pumps have been all cleared from the 95 upwards, and the pitwork machinery throughout the mine is in excellent condition. In consequence of the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 226 dipping south much faster than we had reason to expect, we have not reached it in the 237 so soon as we anticipated. This, together with the falling off of the productiveness of the lode in the back of the 226, has caused the diminution in the returns, but the recent improvements in the ends we hope will continue, and enable us to again bring up the samplings to the previously usual quantity.—J. WOLFESTAN, T. FOOT.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he would trespass upon the time of the meeting while he drew attention to the circumstances which had rendered the financial position of their company in a less flourishing condition than at the last annual meeting. In the first place, the mine itself had been poorer. That, he need not say, was a circumstance over which they had no control; but the result had been that during the last months the mine had produced but only one parcel of ore, as against thirteen the previous year, when large dividends were declared. In all mines, and more particularly in silver-lead mines, they were liable to a variable quality of ore ground; and, therefore, if during the past year their levels had not turned out of ore ground of so rich a quality as during the previous year, it was a matter which no skill nor foreknowledge could have anticipated or averted. Another circumstance which had militated against their profits was the great fall in the price of metal. He found, upon taking an average of the sales of the previous year, and comparing them with those of the past year, that there had been a difference of exactly 3s. per ton, with the exception of the first sale, on Nov. 10, 1860, which, represented in the accounts just submitted, realised 24s. per ton. There was one other thing like such a corresponding difference in the produce, the difference being simply in the price of pig-lead. By a reference to the respective produce, which he held in his hand, he found they were remarkably alike—indeed, an average of 10s. per ton would far exceed any variation which had taken place throughout the year.

Mr. WOLFESTAN said that whenever the lode became more solid it yielded more silver. The CHAIRMAN said the facts to which he had alluded, added to the large amount of costly work which had been performed, explained the cause of the financial affairs of the company not being in such a favourable position as at the last meeting. As regards the future prospects, he would not do more than draw the attention of shareholders to the plan lying upon the table, which it would be seen that they were now in a much better position than for some time past, for they had now three levels in course of driving, and the shaft had been sunk some distance towards the depth necessary for the commencement of the fourth, which must be regarded as a very encouraging fact, the more especially as two years since they had but one level, from which the whole of their returns were obtained.

Mr. WOLFESTAN, in answer to questions, replied that he did not anticipate the least difficulty as to the water; at that depth (245 fms.) in most mines there was a certain difficulty, but he believed that would be anticipated in the usual way, and that they would be able to proceed with the development of the mine without let or hindrance. The CHAIRMAN said they had reason to believe that the best ore ground in the mine was yet to be developed. The end in the 226 ft. level was producing 21 cwt. of ore per fm., and in the 215 they had a fine run of ore ground; and as regarded the expense of developing the mine, he believed he could safely say there was not a mine of such a depth in the two counties that was worked at so cheap a rate. Having stated that he regarded the prospects which the mine presented as anything but of a discouraging character, he concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. BIRDSEY seconded the proposition.

Mr. SEAWARD enquired if the reserves were about the same as at the last meeting?—Mr. WOLFESTAN replied that the reserves were not quite so much as they had been, but their prospects were far better than those of the last year—they had more ground really opened than before. In the 205 the ore ground was nearer to the shaft, and in the 215 it was nearer still. In the 215 there was a long range of ore ground, all solid, with no poor ground in it.

Mr. BIRDSEY was decidedly of opinion that although their financial position was not quite so good, yet that the mine itself was in a very much better position than was the case when they last met.

Mr. GIBSON enquired at what rate they were sinking the shaft?—Mr. WOLFESTAN replied that about 3 fms. per month. He did not think they could calculate upon more than that; it was true the ground was easy, but when they had but one shaft there were certain hindrances which prevented them calculating upon more than 2 fms. per month.

The CHAIRMAN said that as 3 fms. per month was the average sinking of Cornwall, if they could succeed in sinking 2 fms. per month with all their difficulties, they had every reason to be satisfied with the progress made.

Mr. WOLFESTAN, in answer to a question, replied that before the next meeting the 250 ft. level would be reached, and probably partly developed.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that the average price the ore realised during the past year was 19s. 6d., whereas the average price realised the preceding year was about 22s. During the preceding year they paid four dividends. He personally, both as a director and a shareholder, somewhat doubted the policy of having divided so closely, for he would rather have preferred that, instead of paying four dividends in one year, they should have paid six in two years. But in a mine like Tamar it was somewhat difficult to foresee which was the best course to adopt. For instance, they were in that rich batch of ore for five or six consecutive months, during the whole of which period the end was reported from week to week to be worth 3 tons per fm.; it continued to yield 60 tons every four weeks as regularly as possible, the result of which was that

they had thirteen sales against twelve months' costs. Now, it was altogether impossible for anyone to have foretold whether such steadily maintained returns would continue, or whether they would increase or diminish. It would be seen, then, that it was a difficult problem to solve, whether under such circumstances it were better to divide the balance, which was quite equal to the declaration of a dividend, or whether the amount should be carried over, to enable the board to equalise the declaration of dividends. If the lode should again become as valuable, which was more than probable, the board would be exactly in the same position, even at the present price of lead, for now their monthly cost seldom exceeded 800s., but they could not speak with any degree of certainty whether the lode would be found as rich in the level being driven as it had proved to be in the level above. There had been of late a great deal of discussion, which opened so broad a question, one knew hardly which view to take—whether a mine should be worked in such a manner as to keep a quantity of ore in what was called reserve, and thereby maintain for the property a somewhat steadier commercial value, or whether the ore should be taken away as fast as practicable, provided, of course, it was taken away with the utmost possible economy. That was a question upon which, at the present time, mining authorities were divided. But as far as regarded Tamar they had no option, because they had but one shaft. He felt it to be his duty to make these remarks, because, although he wished it to be distinctly understood that he made no prophecy, yet he believed they had good reason to expect that Tamar would soon again produce 60 tons per month, when the question would arise—Shall we divide our profits as we get them, or shall we reserve them? He at all times declined guaranteeing anything in mining, but he most certainly was unaware of any circumstance calculated to anything approaching discouragement. As regarded the cost of the past year, it would be seen there had been a diminution of about 1500s., and it was apprehended that the cost would continue at that reduced rate.

Mr. WOLFESTAN did not see anything that was likely to increase their present cost.

Mr. CONY enquired, at the depth of 237 fms., what quantity of lead per fm. would pay for extraction?—Mr. WOLFESTAN replied that 3 cwt. per fathom would pay.

Mr. SEAWARD enquired if any provision had been made for the miners to descend and ascend?—Mr. WOLFESTAN replied that the best means practicable have been arranged.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted, when votes of thanks were accorded to the Chairman, directors, and manager, and respectively acknowledged, when the proceedings terminated.

### VALE OF TOWY MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, yesterday, Mr. J. HARRIS in the chair.

Mr. T. FIELD (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted a statement of accounts for three months, which showed a credit balance of 95s. 10s. 8d. The SECRETARY stated that a request having been made by the shareholders at the last general meeting to have a full and minute inspection of their property, Messrs. Phillips and Darlington were engaged, and in concluding an elaborate and very encouraging report, state that after pursuing their investigations in every available direction, and collecting all the data at command, they arrive at the following general conclusions:—

1. That no radical improvement is to be effected either in the system of working, or in the various auxiliary appliances, although the latter are in one or two cases susceptible of advantageous modification, but it would only be judicious to carry out these in the event of the mine becoming permanently profitable.—2. That the character of the developed portion of the lode is such as to render it desirable that the tribute system should be introduced wherever practicable.—3. That it would be injudicious to reduce the present amount of tribute, since it is absolutely requisite to throw open additional portions of the lode as rapidly as possible.—4. That the following work should be vigorously carried out:—The engine-shaft pushed to a 120 ft. level, and on attaining this depth, galleries driven both north and south. Continue to advance the 100 both north and south, particularly in the former direction, in order to examine the ground between this and the 80 ft. level. Continue the drive of the 90 south. Continue the drive of the new adit, since a discovery at this point might of itself alter the position of the undertaking. Although this undertaking has been in existence for a period of 12 years, and and profit made, together with the present value of the machinery and material in situ, will probably amount to the capital expended, nevertheless we are of opinion that this mine is worthy of further exploration in depth, and that if necessary the additional expenses should be met by a call on the shareholders. Had the recent change in the lode afforded galena instead of blende ore, the mine at the present time would have been largely profitable; and we may add further, that in some of the most productive mines of the kingdom blende has been found at a considerable depth, and beneath it large and continuous deposits of lead ore have been met with, and we, therefore, further recommend that the engine-shaft be sunk at least another 20 fms.

The report of Capt. Waters and Harvey stated that they had 27 pitches, worked by 56 men, at tributes varying from 60s. to 140s. per ton of lead ore. There is a considerable extent of unworked ground standing south of the engine-shaft, but the principal deposits have been taken away, so that their returns in this ground are likely to fall short during the next quarter. All their engines and pitwork are in first-rate working order. Since the last meeting 113 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. of ground has been removed. They have 152 persons employed, exclusive of carriers of coal, ore, wood, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, having handed in a considerable number of proxies, moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. HORWOOD said that the shareholders who had entrusted him with their proxies had so acted believing that he would use them for the promotion of the best interest of the company. But he was free to admit that, although he had been determined to, if possible, carry his point, as soon as he had perused the able report of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, he felt that he was deprived of his weapons, and that it would be a breach of faith to use his proxies in any hostile manner. All he could say was that the report of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington reflected the greatest credit upon them, for it was one of the most lucid and comprehensive reports he had ever read. It was not his wish to act in the face of truth, and when that report stated Capt. Waters had worked the mine in a most miner-like manner, he felt it would be an insult to the meeting, and at the same time opposing the wishes of those parties who had entrusted him with their proxies, if he continued to press the question of the sinking of the engine-shaft.

Mr. DUNFORD thought it must have struck the minds of those who had read the two reports that they concurred in every important point, the only difference of opinion being upon a speculative point, upon which any scientific man might differ.

The reports and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was the appointment of a committee.

Mr. HORWOOD said that, in order that no personal feeling might exist, he would propose that the present committee be re-elected, which, being seconded, was put and carried. Capt. WATERS, in answer to questions, stated that their prospects in depth were of the most favourable character. Every man who had seen the lode at the bottom was of opinion that they were approaching a much richer mass of lead than they ever had before, and in that opinion he fully coincided. The mine was now getting down to the metalliferous bands of the district.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### DEVON UNION MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Winchester-street, yesterday, Mr. W. DOUGLAS in the chair.

Mr. W. S. TROTTER (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and submitted a statement of accounts made up to June 30, 1861, which showed a credit balance of 436s. 1s. 4d.

The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

Oct. 11.—Your directors have great pleasure in reporting that since the last general meeting a steady progress has been made in the development of this undertaking. The former adventurers in this mine had discovered such branches of copper ore in the upper level as to lead to a strong mining conviction that at a greater depth its veins would be found very profitable in copper ore, and the object of the present company was to make this deep trial, and the directors have now to report that since the last general meeting, and in accordance with their recommendation, progress has been made in the working necessary for attaining this end. The sinking of the principal shaft to a depth of 40 fms., and the commencement of the cross-cut on veins both east and west. It will be seen from the report of the mining agent that the vein at this depth has considerably improved, and is yielding occasional stones of rich copper ore; but although this is a very promising symptom, our agents do not consider the depth yet attained as sufficient to anticipate copper ore in much paying quantities. It will, therefore, become necessary to continue the sinking of the main shaft, and to do this Quick's shaft must also be deepened in order to assist in the proper drainage. Additional machinery has been placed upon the property necessary for carrying out these extended operations, and which has been purchased on very favourable terms, thus enabling the saving on the outlay for such machinery. In accordance with the instructions of the last general meeting, your directors have secured the right to work upon the Ridge estates, adjoining the company's set, upon better terms than the directors were then authorised to give—on the payment of 50s. instead of 100s. deposit. This grant may be considered a valuable addition to the company's property. Your directors now refer you for a more detailed account of proceedings to the report of the captains on the mine, who deserve the most perfect confidence of the shareholders for their economical and workmanlike management. In conclusion, the confidence of the directors in the ultimate success of the undertaking has been confirmed by the appearance of the vein in the ground already opened up, and they fully anticipate that when a greater depth has been attained the hopes of considerable produce will be realised. The balance-sheet made up to June 30 has been duly audited, and is now laid before the meeting.

The report of Capt. E. Williams and J. Donnan was read, which stated that, after seeing the improved appearance of the lode in the 40, they believed if the mine were fairly prosecuted there was not a shadow of doubt of its becoming profitably productive.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the board had been very cautious in not having put forth anything that they did not feel themselves fully justified in stating as their unequivocal opinion of the future working of the concern. Although the prospects presented were of the most encouraging character, shareholders must be prepared to continue the prosecution of the mine to a greater depth to secure a successful result. For further practical information with regard to the position and prospects of their property, he would refer them to a very large shareholder, Mr. J. H. BUCHAN, who, being a gentleman of large practical experience, had recently visited and inspected the mine, and, therefore, his opinion was of the utmost value. He (the Chairman) congratulated the shareholders upon the great progress which had been made, and upon possessing a mine which, if adequately developed, would prove a permanent and profitable enterprise.

Mr. J. H. BUCHAN said that, being the largest shareholder, and an old miner, he had recently made a personal inspection of their property, when he particularly examined what he considered the most interesting part of the mine—the 40 ft. level, that being at present the deepest point of operation. The indications presented at that depth were of the most encouraging character, although at present the lode was not of sufficient value to pay for extraction. Capt. Williams was an old experienced miner, and he (Mr. BUCHAN) fully confirmed Capt. Williams' opinion that the lode would prove productive in depth. Therefore, shareholders must be prepared to continue the sinking of the shaft by paying another call or two. He considered the property was being developed in a miner-like and economical manner.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that there had been some ore returned from the mines and dressed, which was of a good quality, but the quantity was not sufficient to send to market. Since last meeting a number of levels had been driven, and the shaft had been sunk four months. They had also sunk Quick's shaft 5 fathoms below the 12. The shaft was commenced by former parties, and had been suspended for some time, but by the advice of the captain it had been recently re-commenced, for the purpose of drainage and ventilation.

The CHAIRMAN said that, upon the authority of their captain, who was the agent of Wheel Friendship, he might state that the character of the ground in Devon United was very much of the same character as that in Wheel Friendship.

A SHAREHOLDER considered that a feature of the greatest importance, which ought to encourage shareholders to persevere in an energetic development of the property.

Mr. BUCHAN, in answer to a question, stated the mine possessed many points of great importance, as the set contained several lodes or veins. They had the great advantage

of having an unlimited water-power, and their machinery was very good—quite capable of taking them down to a great depth; Capt. Williams estimate to 100 fms.

The CHAIRMAN could not refrain from observing that if shareholders would increase their holdings the general interests of the company would be materially enhanced.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted,

The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with the instructions of the last general meeting, the board had secured the right to the Ridge estates.

Mr. FOLEY considered that a matter of great prospective importance. Capt. Williams had impressed upon shareholders the necessity of securing that ground, for it was more than probable future development would prove that the lode extended to that set.

The CHAIRMAN said they had secured the right to that estate by depositing the sum of 50s. against surface damage.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was then passed, when the proceedings terminated.

### TRYPHENA PENDARVES MINING COMPANY.

A meeting was held at the mine on Oct. 3, which was attended by nearly 40 of the shareholders (the second meeting of the present company, the first having been held on May 14 last). The accounts, of which the following is a summary, were passed, and a call of 2s. per share made, to pay for the engine, &c.:

Labour cost (April, 1857, 19s. 4d.; May, 62s. 14s. 10d.; June, 237s. 3s. 4d.; July, 311s. 6s. 8d.)	£847 3 9
Merchants' bills	1046 5 6
Compensation to manager for expenses in obtaining the set	100 0 0
60-inch engine, &c.	1042 10 0
Total expenditure	£2835 19 2
By call, May 14	1024 0 0
Balance, debit	£1811 19 2

The engine-house and engine were erected by Messrs. Hocking and Son, in the incredibly short space of six weeks. The engine "started" on the day of meeting most satisfactorily. Captain Charles Thomas, one of the committee, said that he had kept his eye on the operations from the commencement, and was perfectly satisfied with all the works, which were done in the best possible manner, and reflected great credit on the manager, Captain Richard Pryor.

### PENCRAIG UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Winchester-street, yesterday, Mr. PRICE in the chair.

Mr. W. S. TROTTER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, and balance-sheet, having been in the hands of the proprietors some days, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: You have heard the balance-sheet and accounts of the company up to June 30, from which you will have perceived that the amount of ore sold is 269s. 2s. 6d., and the value of stock unsold is 37s. 10s.; together, 306s. 12s. 6d., which has been obtained at a cost of 302s. 14s. 9d.; leaving a balance of profit of 34s. 17s. 9d. Now, the profit would have been much more—in fact, something considerable—had not our water supply failed in the middle of April, which caused the washing process to go on so slowly that time, and, consequently, wages, were consumed. The last parcel of ore, which was sold only in June, might otherwise have been in the market at least one month earlier, and the raising of ore was also stopped. Under other circumstances, at least 10 tons more lead might have been raised without further cost to the company, valued in its unwashed state at 9s. 10s. per ton, which would have put a very different complexion on the accounts. Neither should we have fallen short of money, as returns would have come in regularly to more than replace the monthly cost-sheets. You see, therefore, that we have been entirely at the mercy of the elements, and that our prospects, which were so bright at starting, have been overclouded by circumstances beyond control, but without altering our opinion. Now, turning to the general balance-sheet of the mine, on June 30 our immediate liabilities were 246s. 8s. 8d., and the deferred liabilities 1260s.; and to meet the former we had in cash and stock of 206s. 16s. 4d. Since that date a portion of the liabilities have been discharged, and a proportionate decrease in assets has, of course, occurred thereby, as well as by subsequent charges. Our liabilities to-day are 195s., and our assets only 25s. 5s. in cash and 37s. 10s. stock; hence the necessity of a call of 2s. 6d. per share, which should realise 210s., and leave a balance of cash again in hand. I have now gone through the report and balance-sheet, and shall be happy to answer any questions you may like answered; but to proceed more regularly, I will now propose that the present report and balance-sheet be received and adopted. We now come to a report on this mine, which has been kindly sent to us by Mr. Mitchell, received by him from a professional miner, Capt. Harris, who had visited the mine unknown to us, and hence it may be relied upon as being quite impartial. This report quite confirms the directors in their opinion of the property. Our secretary will read the report. The next thing I must inform you of is that last week one of our directors and our secretary visited the mine for the purpose of seeing how matters stood at that moment. A report has been furnished to the board, which I am sure you will consider as satisfactorily proving all that has been said about the mine. Now, to carry out the works detailed, we have, after much mature consideration, come to the conclusion that an increase of capital to the extent of 1325s. should be at once provided, and which is deemed amply sufficient; and we would suggest that a further issue of 3000 shares should be made, giving the preference to the present shareholders. These shares, at 5s. deposit thereon, a call of 2s. 6d., together 7s. 6d., on all old and new shares, would yield the required amount, and we leave it to you to authorise such a proceeding.

The SECRETARY stated that he had been favoured with a report from Mr. Harris which stated that several lodes are known to traverse the set from which large returns have been made. The principal lode worked by the present company has an east and west bearing, and regular and well-defined walls. After referring to the points in the mine upon which operations are being carried on, Mr. Harris continues that the mine is replete with efficient machinery for developing the mine and returning lead. He is also a carpenter and smith's shop, storeroom, &c., and the water supply is ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.

The report of the deputation of directors was submitted. The supply of water-power is of the first importance. The Bode Lake being the property of the Coal Mawr Company, they have already nearly completed the new embankment, to secure a considerable increase of water, and the work done appears most efficient. They have agreed to allow this company the use of the water on the payment of half the expenses of raising the banks of the pool, estimated at about 70s. for each company. The additional supply of water will be sufficient to drive the Pencraig water-wheel, and will be ample for all purposes, unless an unusually dry season sets in. Mr. Harris's concluding remark is that he considers it a good and safe speculation for any parties disposed to invest in it.



BRITISH MINES.

**EXPORT OF COAL FROM GREAT GRIMSBY.**—The following is a return of the coal exported from the port of Great Grimsby during Sept., 1851:—To France 2475 tons; Norway, 1393; Denmark, 357; Hanseatic Towns, 928; Russia, 1999; Prussia, 489; Spain, 23; Sweden, 71; Italy, 348; Hayti, 176: total foreign, 9248; total consignment, 893; grand total, 10,051 tons.

**SALE OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.**—The sale of North Downs Wheel Rone machinery and materials, by Mr. Greenwood, auctioneer, took place at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, on last Monday. The whorl was bought, and lot, by Mr. Edward King, of London, for 3500*l*. The machinery was almost new, the 24-inch steam-whirl and crusher never having been used. The machinery and materials were valued a short time since at 6000*l*. It is understood that a new company is likely to be formed to work the sett. Calls amounting to 2*l*. 10*s*. per share were made on the late company, amounting to 15,000*l*, of which upwards of 12,000*l*. had been actually paid.

**CLARA UNITED.**—J. Lester, Oct. 10: The 32, driving east, continues to let out a large quantity of water, so much so that we find it difficult to keep the water from the bottom of the mine. I hope we shall soon be in a good bunch of ore. We yesterday communicated the rise with the winze sinking from the bottom of the 20. This has well ventilated the bottom part of the mine and opened a good piece of stoping ground,

winze to the level below in about a fortnight. We have set the 32 to drive east of Taylor's shaft, on the south part of the lode, by four men, at 77.16a. per fathom. In the 80 east the lode is large, producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore per fm. The stope over this level continues to look well, and yields a fair quantity of ore. In the 48 east the lode yields  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below this level, 50 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, the



**LESLIE'S LODE.**—J. Leslie, Oct. 9: The lode in the 80, west of Reed's shaft, is from 8 to 12 ft. wide, with small branches of ore, but not to value. In the same level east the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, but poor at present. The lode in the 48, west is disordered by broken up ground. In the 44, east of Lovell's engine-shaft, the lode is unproductive at present. In the same level west the lode is 3 feet wide, containing spots of ore, and looking more promising. In Plum shaft, sinking below the 20, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, yielding 5 cwt. of ore per fm. All the pitches throughout the mine continue to yield fair quantities of ore.

**EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—T. Richards, Oct. 8: We are progressing with the two cross-cuts both north and south at the 62. In the 40 west the ground is very favourable for progress towards the cross-course. In the cross-cut south we have met with a lode or branch, but which I am not yet prepared to say, not having done enough of it to prove it, so far as seen it contains plenty of muddle and pebbles.

**EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.**—J. Phillips, Oct. 10: The lode in the 36 east is not quite so good as last reported, it being more impregnated with muddle, but is still a fine looking lode. We have communicated the rise with the 24 fm. level.

**EAST ROSEWARNE.**—J. James, Oct. 6: The lode in the 55 east is 1 ft. wide, worth 131. per fm. In the 55 west the lode is a little disordered with elvan, worth at present 101. per fm. The slope over the 55 is worth 101. per fm. The winze and slope below the 43 west are each worth 241. per fm. In the 43 east the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore, and looking kindly. In Hallett's shaft, sinking below the 43, the lode is 14 in. wide, impregnated with copper, but not to value. The tribute pitches in the 43 of the 43 east are improved in value. There is no other change in the mine.

**EAST TREFUNIS.**—J. Hosking, Oct. 10: Smith's engine-shaft, sinking below the 58, is without alteration since our last. In the 58, driving east on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz, pebbles, and a little tin. In the 34, driving east on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still continues to yield a little tin. The 22, west of engine-shaft, is more favourable for driving; the lode is large, and contains beautiful gossan, quartz, and a little pebble.

**EAST WHEAL AGAR.**—Oct. 5: Dunsford's engine-shaft is set down 6½ fms. below the adit, in which the lode is presenting a very good appearance; set down to nine men, for the month, at 161. per fm. The adit level, west of Dunsford's shaft, is set to four men, at 91. per fm. This lode is also presenting very good appearances.

**EAST WHEAL FAIRMOUTH.**—W. Hancock, Oct. 8: The lode in the adit end, east of the engine-shaft, is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, of just the same character as last reported, a strong kindly looking lode for producing tin. No change to notice in the cross-cut south of the engine-shaft since my last.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Oct. 5: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 35, is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prill, &c., with good work for copper and tin, worth full 271. per fathom; we find on the north side, that there is a branch dipping towards the lode, and we anticipate at the point of intersection a favourable change. The lode in the rise above the 35 west varies from 2 to 1 ft. in width, producing good work for tin and copper, particularly in the eastern end of it, and which will evidently lay open a good piece of ground. We see no other change calling for remark, but, upon the whole, we must say that this is a very promising mine.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—J. Goldsworthy, Oct. 9: The lode in the 110, east of Homersham's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, showing indications of an improvement. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last reported on.

**EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—Oct. 9: Retruth Consols Lode: In John's shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, prill, and spots of ore. The lode in the 70 west is 16 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and spots of ore, but not to value. In the 70 east the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and spots of ore. The lode in the slope in back of the 22 east is worth for tin and copper ore 81. per fm. The ground in the 46 cross-cut, north from John's shaft, is much the same in character and appearance as when last reported—rather hard. The ground in the new shaft, sinking from surface, is rather hard, and we have a good deal of water in it. We sampled to-day 17 tons of copper ore.

**FWEY AND FAR UNITED.**—John Trevellick, Oct. 9: The engine-shaft is near 11 fms. below the 120, sinking the last 2 fms. we have cut one of the branches that are between Colman's lode and Palmer's lode. The lode in the 9 in. wide, the same in the shaft is 18 in. wide, producing tin, and has every appearance of making a large and productive tin lode in depth. We are getting on very well with heaving in the engine, and the heaviest part of the work is fixed; we shall now be able to go on with the light work much faster, and all other necessary work we are doing as fast as possible, and hope to be in course for working the engine in three or four weeks.

**FURSDON.**—J. Hampton, Oct. 4: We are driving the 21 east by four men, in promising ground, and the 21 west by two men; this end is more or less ore throughout. The lode in the east and west are as good as I have ever seen them, and will, doubtless, lead to good deposits of ore in depth. Everything is going on satisfactorily.

**GARREG.**—W. Sandoe, Oct. 9: Since the new winze has started to work the stuff previously accumulated in the 29 has been drawn to the surface, affording us, of course, an opportunity for stopping both the back and bottom of this level, which we have just commenced to stop, by six men, and are now working on a large and kindly lode, producing good dressing ore stuff. I have also put the four endmen to assist in stopping the back of this level for a short time near to the level, where we have a pretty good branch of ore to commence with, but the ground is very stiff; this level, however, is now well ventilated, and the new shaft most conveniently situated for discharging the stuff, &c.; consequently, I shall endeavour to urge on the bargains with the utmost energy. We have also started a small trial-shaft from the surface in order to prove the old parallel east and west lode further west; this shaft is down about 2 fathoms.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—G. Rowe, Oct. 3: The water is forked at the engine-shaft to within 3 ft. of the back of the 36, and a great portion of the western workings, including the level, already drained. We hope to get the water sufficiently drained to fix the lift in the eastern in the early part of next week.

**GREAT CHINIS.**—W. Woolcock, Oct. 10: The sumpten have been engaged during the week in stripping off the cab and cutting into the lode at the 120, which has been cut into 1½ ft. for the length of 4 feet, and we find it to be composed of a very congenial spar, and containing some good stones of lead. The lode has much improved since last cut through at the 110. In the 100, west, the lode is still very large, and continuing its favourable appearance, but without alteration in value since last week, the north part, for 1½ foot wide, producing good saving work. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is also very large; we are carrying it upwards of 6 feet wide, containing ore throughout, with a leader on the north part 1½ foot wide—good saving work. We have no lode yet in the 100 cross-cut, driving south; the ground is favourable for progress, and the water is still coming from the end, by which I think we must be near the south part of the lode.

**GREAT REEVAL.**—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 9: We have resumed sinking Stephen's shaft below the 45; the lode is yielding good stones of lead. In the 45 east we have a good leading branch, 2 feet wide, made up of muddle and lead, and looking very promising for a great improvement; from present indications we appear to be near a bunch of lead. The blende pitches are yielding fair quantities of ore, and we are drawing what has been broken in the past month to Truro, and intend sampling 500 tons on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, Oct. 9: In the 125, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore. In the 100 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; we have passed this week through a very good lode. In the 40 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.

**GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.**—W. Richards, Oct. 10: I am glad to acquaint you that the prospects of the mine are considerably improved since my last advice. The lode in the 80, west of Hobler's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth for copper ore 71. 7s. per fathom; the ground on the south side of the lode being elvan of a congenial character. We have suspended the cross-cut in the 60, and put the men with two others to sink a winze in the bottom of the 70, west of Hobler's shaft, where the lode is 4 feet wide, and will yield 51. worth of copper ore per fathom. We hope to make a communication with the 80 in about four or five weeks, which will improve the ventilation.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—Wm. Burchell, Wm. Arthur, Oct. 9: Copper-house Shaft: The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of the 220 west, is worth 151. per fm.; No. 2, 231. per fm.; and No. 3, east of No. 2, 91. per fm. The lode in No. 1 slope, in bottom of the 210 west, is worth 151. per fm.; No. 2, worth 271. per fm.; and No. 3, suspended for the present. We have cut through the north and south parts of the lode in the 210 west 2 fms. behind the end, in it, but not of much value; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, having a more kindly appearance—good stones of ore in it. The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of this level, is worth 231. per fm.; No. 2, 261. per fm.; No. 3, 91. per fm.; and No. 4, east of No. 1, 141. per fathom. We will drive the 220 fm. level west with all possible dispatch.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSY.**—J. Delbridge, J. Bryant, E. Richards, R. Giles, John Petherick, Oct. 8: In the engine-shaft the sumpten are engaged cutting ground for the 120 connection rod. In the 120, east of Offord's, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of a little copper and tin, but not to value. In the 110, east of ditto, the lode is worth 151. per fm. for tin. In the 100, east of ditto, the lode is worth 361. per fm. for tin. In the 90, east of Mathew's, the lode is worth 361. per fm. for tin. Nos. 1 and No. 2 winzes, in the 100, are yielding 10 tons per fathom each. Levett's winze, in the 90, is yielding 16 tons per fm. Mathew's shaft, below the 90, is yielding 20 tons per fm. The 90 stopes, west of Mathew's, are yielding 10 tons per fm. The 100 west is poor. In the 80 east, a large thin lode, low-price stuff. In the 70 fathom level east the lode is producing a little ore, and low-price stuff. In the 90 west the lode is large, producing a little tin. In King's rise, in the 80, the lode is large and poor. In the 70 cross-cut north, towards Oat's lode, good ground. We are progressing with the drainage at Boscawen's as fast as circumstances admit. We are clearing and securing the whim-shafts with all speed, and our surface work pushing with all speed before the limited time.

**GREAT WHEAL MATHIA.**—H. Rickard, Oct. 9: We held our monthly setting on Saturday last, when the following pitches and bargains were set:—The 21 west, by Thomas's shaft, to sink below the 30, by six men, started 6 fms., at 61. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 40, by six men, started 6 fms., at 41. per fm. Trammings from the 40, by one man, for two months, at 31. 5s. per month. Filling and landing at Thomas's and engine-shafts, and attending to crushing all the ore for one month, by six men, at 211. per month. Whim-drawing from engine-shaft, at 11. 7s. per month. The engine-shaft is down to the required depth for a 52 fm. level; the shaftmen are busily engaged in squaring their ground, and will commence putting in solar over the shaft, preparatory to driving. The stopes are looking well in the back of the 40, worth full 201. per fathom for copper ore. The ground is good, and sinking in Thomas's adit. We shall push down this shaft to the 40 as fast as possible, in order that we may draw all our work up on the dressing-floors. The tribute department is much as usual, looking well. We shall sample two parcels of copper muddle to-morrow, about 150 tons; this would have been done before, but we could not complete the dressing of it. We are still crushing and carting to quay for the next sampling as fast as possible. The whole of the machinery is working first-rate.

**GREAT WHEAL YOR UNITED.**—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Oct. 8: We have put Metal shaftmen to cut down the shaft from the 142 to the 152, for the purpose of bringing down the machine kibbles to take away the stuff, to facilitate the driving of the 152, and also to sink the shaft below that level. In the 142, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth about 351. per fm. In the 142, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, we have been obliged to drive by the side of the lode for the last week, it being very hard and wet to drive on. In the course of a week or ten days we shall cross-cut it to prove its value. In a winze sinking below the 132, west of Metal engine-shaft, for the purpose of ventilation, and to facilitate the working of the ground, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 101. per fathom. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide—poor for mineral. In the 50, driving east of Edw. adit, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, still poor, but looks very promising to improve shortly. We have sunk our new shaft, on the south lode, about 12 fms.; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. Our stopes are looking much the same as last reported. All our machinery is working very well.

**GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.**—Capt. Smith, Oct. 11: We have taken down the lode in the deep adit last day, which is 18 inches wide, composed of spar, blende, and lead ore, worth of the latter about 3 cwt. per fm., and appears to be getting wider, and the ore is mixed more throughout the lode.

**HAWKMOOR.**—J. Richards, J. T. Phillips: The lode in the stopes in back of the 25, east of Rowe's rise, is worth from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.

**HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—T. Richards, Oct. 9: The 160 west will produce 401. worth of ore per fm.; the rise in back of this level, about 8 fms. behind the end, the cross-cut in the 80, west of the 30, is worth of ore per fm. The 85 is again improving, and will now produce 401. worth of ore per fm.; the ground continues easy for progress, let on Saturday last at 61. per fathom; the lode in the rise in back of this level, against Bailey's shaft, is worth 601. per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 551. per fm. There is no important change at any other point.

**HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.**—J. H. Rodda, Oct. 9: In the 40, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore; we shall extend this level west as fast as possible to get back under the shoots of ore gone down in bottom of the 25. In the 25 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, muddle, gossan, quartz, and spots of ore.

**KELLY BILLY.**—S. James, Oct. 5: In the 75 east we have cut into the lode, and find it is upwards of 2 ft. wide, yielding about 2½ tons of ore per fathom, worth 41. 10s. per ton. The lode in the 30 east is still large, producing about 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 41. per ton—a very strong promising lode; the end is set at 51. per fm. We have also set a slope in back of the above-named level, at 21. 5s. per fm., and I am of the opinion there will be a large quantity of ore returned from the before-named point, the ground being whole to surface, and for many hundreds of fathoms in length. There is no change to notice in the tribute department during the past week. Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore—a kindly lode, and the water is daily increasing in the end, which we consider a favourable indication. The character of the lode in the 60 east is somewhat improved in the past week, and there is more water issuing from the end than for some time past. The lode in the stopes in back of the 60 is 3 ft. wide—a very strong healthy looking lode, composed of quartz, muddle, and rich copper ore, and will yield about 1½ ton of the latter per fm.; set at 11. 11s. per fm., and 5s. in 11. tribute for ore, and the men pay all cost for dressing and other expenses.

**LADY BERTHA.**—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, Oct. 7: In the 53 east the lode is at present divided into two branches, with a deal of water coming from them; the south part is about 18 in. wide, composed of peach, capel, and some very good stones of copper ore. In the same level west the lode appears to be increasing in size; we have just commenced cutting through it, and so far as seen it is composed of peach, prill, muddle, and stones of ore. No change to report in the appearance of the 41 east. The stopes in the back of the 41 west are producing some very good ore, the lode being large, consisting of muddle and ore, worth of the latter about 4 tons, or 201. per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is improved, being from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 91. per fm. We have just commenced sinking a winze by six men a few fathoms behind this end, where the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of muddle, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 91. per fm. We have suspended the sinking of Curtis's winze below the bottom of the 30 west for the present, in consequence of an influx of water. In the 20 east no lode has been taken down during the past week. Since our last report we have taken down the lode in the 10 east, and find it to be about 2 feet wide, composed of peach, muddle, and ore, and likely to improve, now worth quite 51. per fathom. The different tribute pitches continue to yield much the same as usual.

**LANEYCH-Y-BALDD.**—E. Edwards, Oct. 9: In the Llanerch-y-Baldd shaft the level is still being actively continued to reach the lode formerly worked at a distance of a few yards; the ground is in every respect of a most satisfactory character. In the Graifladog shaft I was very much surprised to see the great extent of the former workings. In many places strings of solid lead ore, varying from 1 to 3 in. in width (of which I obtained specimens), are now visible in most promising ground; and all sorts of ore to be improving in depth 1 foot under whatever but that (when the engine, which will shortly be ready, is completed) we shall have, and very speedily, a most profitable mine. Altogether, I do not think that the mine could look more promising than at present, as it is very rare that such strong indications are presented at so little depth.

**LORD RICHARD (near Mold).**—J. Trevellick, Oct. 10: We have just cut into the lode, which is 18 in. wide, composed of limestone, spar, and clay, with a leader of lead ore about 2 in. thick. It is very much in appearance as seen at the other shaft, only containing more lead. I will send further information in the course of a few days, after the lode is fairly opened on.

**LOWE'S LODE.**—J. M. Davies, Oct. 10: Paddock Shaft: The 30 yard level, driving south, still keeps hard for driving, and the joint has become close at the present. The shaft sinking at the back of the office is going down very satisfactorily, but not yet reached the bottom of the old workings. The cross-cut driving south of the west shaft is without alteration since last report.

**MARK VALLEY.**—J. Seccombe, Oct. 8: Sarum Lode: During the late wet season we were enabled to fork the water at the 100, and commenced to cross-cut the lode at this level; it was cut into about 2 ft., where it produced saving work for copper ore. The surface water falling off we were compelled to suspend it, but hope soon to resume this work, so as to prove the lode at this point. Rose Down Lode: The 90 west is producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The winze, sinking below the 80 will produce 3 tons per fathom. Mark's Lode: The 90 west is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. We are driving east and west at the midway level, where each end is producing 2½ tons per fathom. New Lode (Fisher's): In driving the 80 west it has varied in value from 1 to 4 tons per fm.; in the present end it is yielding 1 ton. In driving east at this level it is producing 2 tons per fm. In the midway level, driving west, the lode is yielding 1½ ton of rich ore per fm. The different stopes on these lodes are producing their usual quantities of ore. Salisbury's shaft is down about 6 fms. below the 90, the ground in which is hard. The shaftmen have been and are at present engaged in cutting ground at the 70 for balance, fixing new plunger-lift, &c. The mine, I am pleased to say, continues to look quite as prosperous as at any former meeting.—P.S. I find in the *Mining Journal* of the 8th inst. a prospectus headed Dunley, Phoenix, and Marke Valley United Mine. I beg to inform the proprietors of the Marke Valley Mine that the above project is in no way connected with their property.

**MAUDLIN.**—J. Tregay, Oct. 5: West Mine: The lode in the shaft is composed of gossan and spar; the water is very quick.—South Mine: In the adit level east the lode is composed of spar and muddle.

**MERLINS.**—W. Sandoe, Oct. 9: In the 20, going east from new shaft, towards the north and south lode, the ground is a little more favourable than it has been of late, and I judge, from present appearances, that the lode is very near at hand. In driving this level about 5 fms. back from the present end we crossed a very promising branch, producing stones of ore, which I have now put two men to open on, and hope it will lead to favourable results. The bottom end, going east from new shaft, is looking very kindly; the lode is getting more settled and regular than for some time past—producing saving work for dressing, and is rather improving.

**MICHELL.**—W. Sandoe, Oct. 9: The new No. 2 shaft, sinking on the course of the lode, progresses satisfactorily; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, and is producing good stones of lead ore. The two new trial shafts, sinking from the surface, are also progressing well, and are expected to be ready in a few days. The one at the point where the north and south forms a junction with this is down about 3 fms., and the other, which is near the great swallow, is down about 2 fms., but no lode appears as yet in either.

**MOLLAND.**—T. Bennetts, Oct. 9: The lode and branch in the 32 east are divided by a horse of killas about 2 feet wide, which to all appearance will wear out, and the lode will no doubt undergo a change, symptoms of which are now to be seen, inasmuch as it is neither so large nor so hard as a few weeks ago, and more congenial for the production of ore. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a small leader of quartz on the south side; the ground is favourable for driving. The stopes in the bottom of this level are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. for 1 ft. deep; we have, however, cut a promising branch of ore here in the side, which I presume is a part of the lode; we shall not be able to take it down for a few days, as we have to secure the timber as we take away the ground, which is rather troublesome work. I have taken two men from the 20 east to drive a cross-cut south at the 42, as by the branches gone off in the side a lode may be found in that direction.

**NANTEOS AND PENRHIV.**—H. Boundy, Wm. Paull, Oct. 8: The following are the bargains let on Saturday last:—Bwiche Gwyn: The 30, to drive east, by six men, at 51. per fm.; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of muddle, blende, and clay-slate. Two men to be employed in opening a lode passed through in Harding's cross-cut, but, as we have a little stuff to clear previous to driving, no price as yet is fixed. Eystuntum: The 10, to drive east by four men, at 61. 10s. per fm.; the lode is all the width of the end, but at present without ore to value. The lode in the 10 west is very hard, and composed of muddle, blende, capels, and friable-spar, with a slight mixture of ore; but as there is a portion of it still standing on the north we have put the four men to cross-cut in that direction, at 71. 10s. per fm. The winze to sink below adit, by four men, at 71. 10s. per fm.; lode large, but unproductive. A cross-cut, to drive north in the shallow level of footway-shaft, by two men, at 201. per fathom. Six men to sink a shallow level, cutting a lode of machine and other jobs. Penrhiv: To sink below the 16, by four men, at 51. per fm.; the lode yielding 5 cwt. of ore per fm. We have also four men employed in drawing and tramming the stuff.

**NEW BIRCH TOL AND VITIFER.**—Capt. Lean and Symons, Oct. 1: Hambley's Shaft: In the 24 east the lode is looking very promising, producing rich stones of tin. In the rise in back of the western level the lode is rather small at present, ground hard, and producing a little tin, but not enough to value. We have suspended driving the 12 west; the lode continues much as usual. We have put the men to drive east on the north or counter lode, in the back of which large workings have been made, and the lode is looking much the same as before, without alteration. Lance's shaft is now down about 10 fms.; the lode has improved in appearance, it is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of tin, indicating further improvement, and the ground is easier for exploration. In the deep adit east the lode is small and poor; we cannot expect a change here until the ground improves in character, which we are expecting soon. In the deep adit west the lode is producing stones of tin. In the rise in back of the deep adit west, against the air-shaft, the lode is large, producing tin of low quality. The pitches have improved since last report. We hope in the course of six weeks to be ready to start the 12, east and west of Lance's shaft. Our next month's sampling will be about equal to the last.

**NEW TRELIGH CONSOLS.**—J. Brown, J. Prince, Jan., Oct. 10: No alteration to notice in Carr's engine-shaft since last reported. In the 80, east of Carr's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, with good appearances for speedy improvements. The rise in the back of this level will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; we have put the men that were sinking the winze in bottom of the 70 in this rise, the water being quick we could not sink it; here we may reasonably expect an improvement, as we get higher the winze will produce 4 tons of ore, per fathom, and when drained we shall immediately resume the sinking thereof. No alteration in the 70 west, on which Maria north lode, since last reported, no lode having been taken down. Nothing new in the 70 or 80 cross-cuts. Our pitches are looking much the same as for some time past.

**NEW WHEAL FRANCES.**—(Special Report.)—J. Pope, of Basset, Oct. 7: Dunsford's engine-shaft is below the 10 about 5½ fathoms, lode small, but very rich for tin. The winze sinking below the 10, 11 fms. east of engine-shaft, is down 4 fms.; lode very much improved in the last 3 ft. sinking, now about 9 in. wide, good work for tin. The 10, west of engine-shaft, is down 9 fms.; lode small and unproductive. It should be borne in mind that in the adit level, about 3 fms. below the end, some good tin ground has been found, and some improvement may be expected shortly. I find three stopes at work, which are producing good saving work for tin. Looking at the small quantity of ground laid open, and the tin sold and now at surface, I should say the mine presents a favourable appearance, and the time is not far distant when larger returns may be expected. One good feature is another lode about 90 fms. north, which is very large, and has a promising appearance, which I have no doubt, if properly explored, will prove a very productive lode. This sett adjoins some of the most productive mines in Cornwall, and quite in the juncture of granite and killas, with several cross-courses and elvans, about which most of the Cornish mines make rich deposits of copper and tin indeed, I should also say worthy of attention of any company of gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining.

**NORTH BASSET.**—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Oct. 9: In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prill, and good stones of copper ore. In the 102, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In Grace's shaft we have taken down the lode: it is 18 in. wide, worth 101. per fm. In the winze under the 92, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 121. to 151. per fm. We have commenced to sink a new winze under the 92, about 10 fms. east of Grace's shaft, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 82 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, October 9: The 50 west is producing good stones of ore, but not to value. The 50 east is presenting a good appearance, and worth 121. per fm.; price for driving, 51. The 40, east of Bennetts' shaft, as well as east of

Bennetts' cross-cut, is worth full 81. per fathom; this end is in advance of the 50 foot 40 fms., and in my opinion may be regarded as a very important feature, the same being under the side. The 60 fm. level east and west is poor, but we shall have a change ground shortly, similar to that which we had before we came into ore in the 50—1 mean in the 60 east; I give this as my opinion; from the appearance of the ground to-day this will be proved shortly. Our pitches are much the same on the whole, some a little more, others a little better. Ore weighed off 318 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs., realising 29631. 8s. 5d.

**NORTH BULLER.**—J. B. Delbridge, Oct. 8: There is no change in any part of the mine to notice since last reported.

**NORTH FORTESCUE.**—W. Seccombe, Sept. 30: This sett is very extensive, and there have been discovered, by costeaning and other operations, several very promising lodes, three of which appear to be parallel to each other, and are running in nearly a north and south direction through the whole extent of the sett, and are intersected at different points by other lodes, having an east and west bearing, but on which, as yet, very little has been done to develop them. About midway between two of those north and south lodes a shaft has been sunk about 20 fms., and cross-cuts driven both east and west to within a few fathoms of the lodes, but unfortunately the great amount of water issuing through the ground (no doubt from the lodes ahead), and the inefficient state of the machinery to combat with the overflowing streams, rendered it quite impracticable to reach the desired object. From the appearance of the delvils brought to surface those cross-cuts must have been driven through a beautiful mineralised clay-slate, in which those lodes, when intersected, will, no doubt, be found embedded, and affords a strong presumption of the most satisfactory results, whenever these lodes may be developed by either the present or any other company. To the east of the before-mentioned is another lode, also bearing north and south, known as the Silver Vein lode, on which two or three trial shafts have been sunk, and a shallow adit driven, in the whole of which operations the lode has been found to be not only large, and in the most congenial strata for the production of minerals, but in every place where it has been opened on, contains gossans of the richest quality, producing silver in large quantities, as the various assays taken from the gossans most undoubtedly prove, yielding from 40 to over 300 ozs. of pure silver to the ton of gossan. An adit is now in course of driving, which in a few days will intersect this lode, and can be continued on its course, if thought proper, some hundreds of fathoms, which will not only lay open the lode, but facilitate the raising of great quantities of the before-mentioned rich gossan ore. This adit should, I think, be driven with all possible speed, as further operations will, in a great measure, depend upon the success met with here, and the profits arising from the workings at this level can be employed in the development of this and other lodes at a deeper level. And for the further and more effectual development of this and other lodes of equal promise contained in this sett, I would recommend the driving of a deep adit, to be taken up at the north-western extremity of the sett, at the lowest point (and which can be driven at a comparatively small expense), in such a direction as not only to intersect the whole of the north and south lodes, but also some of the east and west ones, and if continued through the sett, will be at a depth of from 30 to 40 fathoms below the surface, this work could be very speedily accomplished, as the ground is very easy for driving, and several hands could be employed at the same time, and would open up at that level some very productive lodes.

**NORTH HAFORD.**—A. Francis, Oct. 8: The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft is composed of gossan and lead ore, from which a large quantity of water issues, rendering it all important for us to apply the machinery with as little delay as the nature of the work will admit of. The water-wheel and pitwork are contrived for, and the work necessary to complete the whole is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected. We are opening on the backs of lead lodes at several points in other parts of the sett; and when we have reached a sufficient depth to ascertain their true character you shall be furnished with full particulars. Everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and I am sure that these mines will very soon be in a position to realise our most sanguine expectations.

**NORTH JANE.**—S. Sims, Oct. 9: At the usual monthly setting, held on Saturday last, the following bargains and pitches were set:—Kerr's shaft to sink by eight men and four boys, at 181. per fm. The 20, to drive west on the lead lode, at 41. 10s. per fm., by two men and two boys. The 12 to drive west of gossan shaft, on the tin lode, at 51. per fm., by two men and two boys. The same level east at 31. 10s. per fm., by three men and three boys. A cross-cut to drive south of gossan shaft in the 12, at 31. per fm., by one man and a boy. A winze to sink in bottom of the deep adit level, east of gossan shaft, at 61. per fathom, by four men, also four tribute pitches, at 12s. 6d. in 11. Kerr's shaft is now down 9 fms. 1 ft. below the deep adit level, which we are sinking as fast as possible, and hope to get down to the 10 fm. level and cut the lode by the end of the present month. In the 20, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of spar, flookan, and muddle, very promising for making silver-lead. In the 12, west of gossan shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good work for tin, worth 41. per fm. In the same level east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 51. per fathom for tin. The winze sinking below the adit the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 21. per fathom. We are sinking this winze to ventilate the 12 fm. level, are erecting a new water-wheel and stamps, and hope to get them to work this month. We shall also have another parcel of tin ready for the market this month.

**NORTH MINERA.**—T. P. Thomas, Wm. T. Harris, Oct. 10: In consequence of the breakage of the winding-machinery the sinking of the engine-shaft has been suspended, consequently there is no alteration since last report. The eastern shaft sinking is progressing very satisfactorily, the ground is easy for progress, and of a congenial character for producing lead, and improving in appearance as we sink. The stopes on the flat in back of the 35 yard level, on the sides of the 35 yard level, are yielding a very large quantity of lead, and have every appearance of a continuance, yielding on an average from 1½ to 2 tons per cubic fathom. The stopes on the lode west of Charles's shaft is looking very well, and producing 2½ tons per fathom. We intend at our next setting to set a level to be driven east of Charles's shaft, upon the flat below the 35 yard level, and towards the eastern shaft; by so doing we shall be proving a fresh body of ore ground altogether. In sinking Charles's shaft through this flat we found it very productive, and should it continue so to any extent in our intended level the value of the mine will be greatly enhanced. The 35 yard level, driving east of Charles's shaft, is in kindly ground, and producing a little lead ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the channel of ground worked by the old people, from which large returns of lead have been made. In the cross-cut driving north, in the 15 yard level, we are breaking very good stones of lead.—Wilson's Shaft: The end driving north is the same as last reported, producing about 1½ ton of lead per fathom. In the end driving south we have had this week a very great improvement, having on the western side of the lode come into a branch of solid lead ore nearly 1 ft. wide, which will produce 2½ tons



87. per fm. The 90 rise is worth 39g. per fm. In the 68 winze the lode is promising for the production of tin.—Street and Bagge, Oct. 12: In the 47 east the lode is very small at present, but we expect to find it open again shortly, as it was subject to these variations in the level above. The 49 east is worth 84. per fm.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Warren, Oct. 5: We have not taken down the lode in the several ends through the mine since last reported, consequently we have no change to notice.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, Oct. 8: Higgs's Shaft: No. 3 carbona is worth 30g. per fathom. No. 4 carbona is worth 20g. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 75 are worth 14g. per fm.—New South Lode: In the 65 east the lode is improved; it is now worth 10g. per fm. No. 1 stop in the bottom is worth 90g. per fm. No. 2 stop in the bottom is worth 90g. per fm. No. 3 stop in the bottom is worth 20g. per fm. In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of tin. There is no change in any other part of the mine to notice.

PWLL ROMAN.—M. Francis, Sept. 25: I have this day examined this mine, and I am glad to inform you that the lode contains a great deal of rich copper ore, of a very high price when compared with the generality of Cornish mines. My experience of copper mining is very extensive, and I have worked veins that under my management have given as much as 12,000g. profit per month. One of the winzes sunk under the adit in your mine, 25 fms. east of the engine-shaft, on the north part of the lode, yielded as much as 100g. worth of ore for 6 fms. of sinking, which is a very profitable yield of metal. And no level has yet been driven under this very valuable ore ground to render it profitable or marketable, by means of drainage and ventilation. I should suppose, from the nature of the lode in the 20 or bottom level, that there must be great quantities of ore standing on the north side, which would not be observable to a person unacquainted with practical mining; in fact, I am certain that this is the case, and that there must be a very rich deposit between the ore on the north side of the present driving in the 20 and the winze with the rich ore already alluded to. I consider the whole of the ground opened in this mine as indicative of good results. The copper ore formed in the veins of Cardiganshire is generally followed by good formations of lead ore below, and they generally indicate the presence of each other with great certainty and regularity. Were I a holder in this mine, I should look with great confidence to its soon being brought into a very productive state. I am very sorry I cannot compliment the management upon the miner-like condition of the works. The adit is flooded with water, which ought to be clear. The woodwork over the winze is in a dangerous condition. The 10 fm. level was so full of rubbish and water that I could not examine the lode in it, and the bottom level was so full of water that I could not examine the lode in it, as so indicative of defective management, that I should despair of ever making a mine profitable where they occur. I should advise that the mine be kept clear of stuff, which would render it more cleanly and healthy for the workmen; and that the copper ground shown in the upper sections of the mine should be ventilated and drained as soon as possible, when your mine, I think, will turn out a very profitable concern.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—E. Thomas, Oct. 8: The lode in the Ransom engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is disordered by the influence of the cross-course, worth 6g. per fm. The lode in the end driving west of the cross-course, in this level, is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 40g. per fm. The lode in the sink driving below this level is worth 25g. per fm. The lode in the end, east of shaft, is disordered, at present worth 4g. per fm. The lode in the 100 east is much the same as for some time past. In the 80 end east no lode has been taken down since last reported on; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 9g. to 10g. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 70, east of the Ransom shaft, are worth 12g. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 60, east of the said shaft, are worth on an average from 12g. to 14g. per fm.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Berriman, Oct. 8: In the 20, on the counter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 40, west of engine-shaft, there is no change to notice. In the 40, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide; this lode is looking well, having greatly improved, but we cannot tell its value; the men are driving by the side of the lode, and we shall take it down on Friday next. We hope to get our flat-rod to work next Saturday. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, Oct. 10: In the 90, west of footway-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 90, east of Jennings's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 80, west of footway-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 80, east of Jennings's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, with a more promising appearance than for some time. In the 74, at Richard's, we have cut the lode; it is about 1½ ft. wide, impregnated with rich ore. In the 63, west of Richard's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of copper ore per fm.; from the appearance a further improvement may be expected. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 34, east of Wellington's shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, opening tribute ground. Our tribute pitches still continue to yield about the average quantity of ore.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 9: Hitchens's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west the drive is still being continued in search of the lode, to the west of the cross-course. In the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 15 inches wide, containing muddle, pencil, capel, and a small proportion of copper ore, and is as usual. In the 53, west of Richard's shaft, the lode is 30 inches wide, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The 40, east of Head's rise, is home to about the eastern boundary, and the lode proved up to this point a good course of ore, worth 30g. per fm. Gilbert's rise, in back of the 40, east of Head's rise, is being put up upon the lode; where last taken down the lode is a good course of ore, worth for length of rise, 9 ft., 45g. per fm. In a new, or Eva's rise, in the back of the 40, to the east of the former, and near the boundary, the lode is a good course of ore, worth 3 tons, or 30g. per fm. In the 30, east, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is of good size, from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and consists of muddle, pryan, quartz, and a little rich ore. This drive has to be extended some 15 fms. further to come in over the course of ore gone through in the 40 below, when a good course of ore will again, in all probability, be met with; and in order to obtain this desirable object the 30 fathom level will be pushed on as fast as possible.—No. 2 South Lode: In the 50, east, west of Mayne's cross-cut, the lode is 16 inches wide, and contains good stones of ore. In Blanchard's stop, in back of the 50 east, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In Rowe's stop, in back of the 40, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Oct. 8: We have not yet got through the floor of spar at the engine-shaft, to which reference was made in my report last week. The lode in the 62 west is just as last reported, only letting out a little more water. The 47 cross-cut continues hard. In putting in the rods in the 47 to the winze, we find it a little more labour than we expected; we are, however, getting on with it as fast as possible, and I hope to have it complete in a few days.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Oct. 9: We shall sell to-morrow between 8 and 9 tons of tin. Nothing new in our underground department.

SOUTH CRENVE.—E. Chwign, Oct. 8: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 105, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. Our tribute pitches are without change.—No. 1 Mine: In the 51, west of cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and a little copper ore; the ground favourable for driving. The 51, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing muddle and spots of tin; ground hard for driving. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 32 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing tinstuff; the ground favourable for sinking.

SOUTH WHEAL MARGARET.—W. Richards, Oct. 9: There has been but little done by way of sinking on the gossan lode since last report. The men have been engaged in dividing and casing the shaft, preparatory to commencing to sink with the whim. I hope to get this accomplished to-morrow, which will enable me to push on the sinking with the greatest dispatch. I have the same level on a parallel level, about 70 fathoms to the north of the gossan; this lode at the deepest point seen is about 2 feet 6 inches wide, regular and well defined, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. I intend sinking a shaft on this lode to prove its value. We are also making good progress in the erection of smith's shop, &c., which I hope will be accomplished in a few days.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, Oct. 5: In the 162 end, west of Trussell's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing some good ore. In the 144 end east the lode is 15 in. wide, and producing stones of ore, with rather a kindly appearance. The stopes in the bottom of the 144, east of Trussell's, will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The pitches in the part of the mine are much the same as for some time past.—Bilgig's: In the 164 end, east of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 65g. per fathom. In the 164 fm. level end, east of shaft, the lode for the last few feet driving has been disordered by a slide, but hope to get through it in a day or two; the bottom of the end is still very good. We are driving an end west of the winze 7 fms. below the 164, which is 9 fms. east of shaft, as quick as possible for ventilation, this level being so excessively hot. We have driven this week nearly 3 fms. through a lode worth 50g. per fathom; the lode at present is worth fully as much. We have about 9 feet more to drive and 15 ft. to sink to the communication, we hope to accomplish this in a fortnight with good speed; when this is done we shall lay open a valuable piece of ground. In the 154 end east the lode is producing saving work for tin. In the 154 end west the lode is rather disordered. The stopes in the back of this level, both east and west, are looking very well. There is no change to notice in any other place in this part of the mine.—Bissoe Pool: We have begun to drive the 162, west of shaft, and hope soon to get under the ore ground gone down in the level above. In the 163 end west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8g. per fm., and very kindly.

TOLCARNE.—Oct. 9: Field's Lode: In Field's shaft, sinking below the 30, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the 30 east is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the 20 east is 1 foot wide, composed of gossan and spar, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 20 west yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 east is small and unproductive.—Enthoven's Lode: The stopes over the back of the adit, west of cross-cut, is worth for tin from 15g. to 20g. per fm. The ground in the adit cross-cut south and in King's shaft is rather hard.

TREFFRY CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Oct. 9: Cartwright's shaft is now down 6 fms. in a splendid channel of ground. We shall soon see the mine 10 fathoms from surface, when we, no doubt, shall have splendid lode for silver lead.—(The week before last this mine was called Treffry Consols by Treffry Consols.)

TRELOWETH.—Thos. Richards, Oct. 10: In driving the 144 end, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 5g. per fathom on the north part. In the 144 cross-cut, driving south, we have got into the lode about 5 feet, and it is intended to continue the cross-cut driving south until the lode is cut through, and the south ground discovered, to prove which part of the lode is most productive, and that will determine the part to drive west upon. In the winze sinking below the 134, about 11 fathoms east of the shaft, the lode is worth 20g. per fathom. In driving south through the lode in the 134 end east the part cut through is worth 8g. per fathom.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, Oct. 9: In the 40, west of new shaft, the lode is worth 17g. per fathom; this lode is not quite under the winze. In the winze below the 124 west the lode is worth 25g. per fathom; here we have water, which impedes our progress, although there is only 9 feet to hole to the 134 end. The sump-winze is sunk below the 124 fm. level 3 fathoms; this has been idle, but we purpose resuming the sinking of it on setting-day, where the lode is worth 18g. per fathom for copper ore. The stopes east of sump-winze is worth 25g. per fathom. The stopes west of sump-winze is worth 18g. per fathom. The lode in the 124, driving south, is composed of copper ore and muddle, but not rich. The 124 end east is without much alteration.

TRESELYN AND SCADICK CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Oct. 7: Treselyn: The engine-shaft is sinking with all possible speed by nine men, at 11s. 10s. per fathom for the month. I hope, if the ground continues as at present, we shall reach the 20 in about nine weeks: this is as cheap and speedy a shaft for sinking as any I know of in the county; the nature of the ground in every respect is favourable for a course of ore at the intersection of the lode. We are hauling the deals from the shaft by the aid of one horse, but if the ground holds good I expect we shall be obliged to engage another, as at present the horse is in work with the exception of a few hours night and day. Our machinery altogether works well. The increase of the water in the shaft is not so difficult as I expected. We need not work our wheel more than 2½ revolutions per minute; but it is reasonable to expect at the intersection of the lode that the water will increase.—Scadick: We are raising in the back of the adit level, so as to lay open stopes, by four men; this is going up under the bunches of tin gone down, and I hope we are laying open the ground for stamps. Our stamps are now engaged in beating down its bed. We shall commence stamping tin in the course of a day or two. The lode on the top of Scadick Hill still produces some rich tin, and we have three

piles of splendid tinstuff ready for the stamps. I think we shall find this tin of the best quality, but I shall be able to inform you more respecting it after we commence stamping. It is my opinion that we have another lode north in the Scadick ground; judging from the stones thrown up at the surface, it will be found large, and I have no doubt rich; we have two men on discovery at this point. The same number of men are employed in the mines as stated in my last.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foot, J. Scoble, Oct. 8: The 30 south has been driven 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. during the past month. The lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, and will produce from 2 to 3 cwt. of lead per fm.; we have set to drive north at this level on the course of the lode. We have also set a cross-cut to drive east for the purpose of ascertaining if Treweatha little lode is in that direction. The lode in the 15 south is 18 in. wide, producing saving work, and looking more promising than for the last two months. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 3 cwt. of lead per fm. We have about 8 tons of lead dressed and undressed at surface.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Oct. 5: The 25 west to six men, at 7g. per fm., the lode in which is small, but yielding a little tin. The 25 east to two men, at 2g. 6d. per fathom; lode small, although yielding a little tin. A flat and barrow-road in the 25 to two men, at 5g. The stopes above the 25 east to two men, at 11s. per fathom; lode worth 3g. 10s. per fathom. The stopes above the 15 east to one man, at 18s. per fathom; lode worth 50s. per fathom. The 15 west to four men, at 7g. per fathom; lode at present small, but where we are expecting a change, as it is approaching a cross-course. The rise above this place to two men, at 6g. per fathom; lode worth 7g. per fathom. The 20, west of flat-rod shaft, to four men, at 3g. 6s. per fathom; lode nearly 1 ft. wide, alive for tin, and kindly in appearance.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—John Tucker, Oct. 9: We have cut the north lode in the 72; the men are now driving through it; it is a very strong promising lode, producing saving work for tin. I shall be able to speak more definitely when we are through the 60 cross-cut, which is yielding good work. The lode in the 60 east is 14 in. wide, producing good stamps work, and likely to improve.

WENTNOR (Pantano).—T. Pierce, Oct. 10: Bradley's shaft is without alteration since last report, and is still in strong shale and beds of blue stone.—Grosvenor Shaft: The 95 yard level is in a strong vein 4 feet wide, composed of spar, shale, and lead ore.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 8: I cannot speak of any improvement in the tinwork bargains since last reported. The tribute department is looking very favourable.

WEST POWELL.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Oct. 7: Western, or Tin Part: In the 135, west of Puckey's north shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 15g. per fm. In the same level east the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 25g. per fm. In the 126 east the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth 15g. per fm. In the 110 east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 10g. per fm.; the lode in the rise in back of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 30g. per fm. In the 100 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, but poor. Our stopes and tribute pitches in this part of the mine are just the same as they have been for some time past.—Eastern, or Copper Part: There are no alterations to notice in this part of the mine since our last report; the ends are still poor.

WEST POLMEAR.—Wm. Boddy, Oct. 10: The 20 cross-cut is driven south of the engine-shaft about 50 fms.; the ground is still composed of killas, with flat floors of spar, driving at 5g. 10s. per fm. We have driven east of the cross-cut about 2 fathoms. The lode in the 20 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and spar, driving at 2g. per fathom. The east end, on the north lode, is driven 25 fms.; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar; driving at 2g. 6s. per fm.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, Oct. 7: Having cut through the lode in the 160 cross-cut we shall commence to open out east and west on the course of the north part on Wednesday next. The ground in the 162, by the side of the lode, is favourable for progress; we hope to commence to cross-cut the lode to-morrow week.

WEST SILVER BANK.—A. Francis, Oct. 8: The north lode in this mine continues to produce large quantities of ore, such as the specimens already sent to your office, and with which I am glad to inform you are so well pleased. I think you exercise a sound discrimination in ordering a water-wheel and machinery necessary for pumping, so as to enable us to sink down on this great course of ore at once; for, I do not ask you what is the use of delaying, when every fathom of ground will turn out more than 30g. worth of ore? whilst the cost for sinking will not exceed 10g., thus leaving two-thirds profit in the most expensive operations of mining—that is, carrying down an engine-shaft. Such a thing has not been heard of in this county for some time past, and you may guess what profit will accrue when we come to drive and stopes on such a valuable lode, which looks rich for silver, but as yet we have not had it assayed. In conclusion, I must congratulate the proprietors, and also Col. Powell, upon this piece of good fortune in opening new ground on his very extensive possessions in this great, but only partially explored, mining district.

WEST SOUTH CARADON.—Oct. 5: We are daily expecting to hole Page's shaft to the adit level, after which we shall at once resume driving, as mentioned in a former report.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Smith, Oct. 5: We sold yesterday 317g. worth of tinstuff, and retained about 50g. for our stamps. We hope to sell next week about 150g. worth of black tin. There is not much alteration in our tinwork bargains since we wrote you last. In the 70 west the lode produces a little tin. In the 50 west the lode is not so wide as it was at our last report; it is now worth about 10g. per fm. In the 40 west the lode is improving for tin, producing saving work. In the winze under the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Oct. 5: Cater's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 88, on the south part of the lode. In the 88 end west there has been no lode taken down since last reported. The 48 end west is worth for ore 6g. per fm. The stopes in back of said level are worth 8g. per fm. The stopes in back of said level west are worth 5g. per fm. No. 3 rise, sinking below the 48, is worth 25g. per fm. In the cross-cut driving north at the 28 we have cut a small branch this week, composed of quartz, &c., and letting out pretty much water. There is no alteration in the south cross-cut since last reported.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Oct. 9: In the winze sinking under the 80 the lode has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the 80 east, as also in the 80 west, is about 2 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. The stopes in back of the 80 are producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 70 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, very promising, and producing good stones of ore. In the 70 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. Other parts are progressing favourably, and we hope to have a tolerable good sampling this time.

WHEAL ANN.—H. B. Crose, Oct. 10: Saturday last being our monthly settling, the following are the particulars:—The shallow adit to drive by four men, on Allen's lode, at 40s. per fathom; lode small and unproductive. The deep adit to drive on the same lode by four men, at 65s. per solid fathom; lode producing good stamps work. The stopes in the back of the shallow adit by four men, at 14s. per fathom; and the stopes on the north lode by two men, at 10s. per fathom; the lode in these pitches is without alteration since last reported, producing saving work. At the Nine Stopes part of the sett the lode is still producing good saving work throughout, and is 2 feet wide, with every prospect of continuance. The end rise to four men, at 18s. per fathom, is worth 2g. 6d. per fathom, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 10, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm.

WHEAL ALTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Oct. 10: Since we made the communication on Friday night last we have put four men to drive the 60 west, on the new or middle lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. In the 101, per fathom. I intend to put six men to cut through the boundary cross-course in this level to intersect the same lode are now working on to the west of the cross-course, and no doubt it will prove as productive as it is now in the western end. We are driving the 50 east, on Edward's lode, by four men, at 4g. 10s. per fathom, where the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 8g. per fathom.—Old Lode: The lode in Burley's stop, in the back of the adit west, is 3 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in Palmer's stop, in the back of the adit west, is 3 feet wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We shall put six men to drive the 50 west, on the old lode, in course of a day or two, where the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom—a very kindly lode indeed.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Oct. 9: There is no alteration to report on in any part of the mine.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, sen., Oct. 4: The 54 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 3g. 10s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, fluor-spar, and muddle, with occasional stones of black and grey copper ore. The 40 to drive east of the shaft, by four men, at 4g. per fathom, in a lode 2½ feet wide, similar in character to the lode in the 54, with the exception of being a little harder, with stones of ore, and very promising to improve. A rise in the back of the 40, by two men, at 4g. 10s. per fathom, is worth 2g. 6d. per fathom, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12g. per fm. From the little aquats of ore we have occasionally met with in this level I am inclined to think we may meet with some better deposits above us. In this opinion I am supported by the corresponding results in the adjoining mines of North Gribbler and Grambler & St. Aubyn.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Oct. 4: The 40 fm. level cross-cut, south of King's shaft, is driven from the old lode about 45 fms., at which point we have this day cut a lode or branch 15 in. wide, composed of gossan, pryan, and fluor-spar, but it is disordered by the cross-course; it is, however, similar in character to several lodes in this district, which made large quantities of ore when on the level of the cross-course; we shall at once commence to drive on this lode east and west, and hope to report more favourably on the same in a few days. We have also more lode south, which are in whole ground below the adit level, and consider in opening on this lode, with the chances of success in connection with the cutting of the other lodes, that a speculation like this is not often met with, in such a good district. The engine-shaft is cleared 32 fms. under the deep adit, which is progressing favourably, and we expect to clear the same at the rate of 5 fms. per month.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Oct. 5: South Lode: In the 92 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a congenial character, and a quantity of rich yellow ore has been broken to the surface. In the 81 west the lode is 4½ ft. wide, 3½ feet of which is good work for copper ore, worth 20g. per fathom; if appearances go for anything, we ought to find a fine course of ore below this level—a prettier looking lode can scarcely be seen. In the 71 west the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 61 west is not yet resumed driving, as we thought it best to open a stopes below the level west of the winze before we commence driving the end, so as to prepare for breaking ore at a future time. The lode in the stopes is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 50 west the lode at present is hard and poor. In the 40 east we are driving by the side of the lode, the lode in the stopes below this level is worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 50 cross-cut south the ground is a little easier for driving at present. In the boundary cross-cut north the ground is easier, and good progress is being made.—North Lode: In the 52 west the lode is disordered, the ground is much disordered by cross branches, and it may be the relics of the counter lode.

WHEAL EMMA.—R. Dunstan, Oct. 8: The ends in the different levels are as follows:—The 70 fm. level is still opening a very large lode, spotted with ore, but not to value. The 58 is worth 4 tons per fm.; the 46, 2 tons per fm.; and the 22, 2 tons per fm. The 46 west opens tribute ground; you will see by this that our tinwork department is much improved as respects copper, and in addition to this we are opening some good tin ground; we have put the small stamps on the tinstuff, and are now about to put the large stamps on tin also, so we intend to give it a fair trial, and I have no doubt the result will prove satisfactory. I suppose you have heard it rumoured by some parties that our eastern levels were driven into Brookwood sett; we have just had the mine surveyed by a competent person, and the result is that at the nearest point, which is the 58, we are more than 60 fms. off our eastern boundary, therefore we have ground enough ahead for years to come, and according to the appearances of the levels at present there is every prospect of our opening good ground as we proceed eastward. We hope also to have good sampling this time.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennett, Oct. 5: The lode at the 110, both east and west, is about 18 in. wide, of quartz, pryan, and iron, with a little ore, but not enough to value—kindly in appearance. The lode in the 90 west is of the same size and character as we stated last week. There is no material change in the character of the ground in the 80 cross-cut. We have erected a horse-whim on the flat-rod shaft, and we hope in future to make more progress in sinking. No lode has been taken down.

WHEAL GRITLIS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Oct. 10: Fisher's Lode: Annie's shaft is now 3 set below the 20, and is set to six men to sink the shaft 3 set, fix a stamper lift, with every requisite, for 25g.; the lode is worth 10g. per fathom. The end east, at

the 20, is driving at 2g. per fathom; the lode will just pay for driving. The winze in the bottom of the 10, east of this shaft, is sinking at 1g. 15s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5g. per fathom. In the end driving east of the flat-rod, at the 20, the lode is small and poor. We do not expect any tiny ground in this end until we get a few fathoms further east; price for driving is 2g. 5s. per fathom. The end west at this level is driving at 1g. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stamping work. In the winze in the bottom of the 10 the lode will just pay for sinking, which is 1g. 10s. per fathom.—Georgia Lode: We have nine men enlarging Georgia shaft, at 1g. per fm.; the two ends at the adit is suspended until this work is completed. There are two stopes in the back of the adit working at 6g. 10s. per fathom, and worth 30g. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 33 the lode is worth 16g. per fathom; stopping at 7g. per fathom. In our tribute department we have five shafts working by ten men, at 6s. 8d. in 1g.; one pitch by four men, at 7s. 7s.; one ditto by four men, at 8s.; one ditto by two men, at 9s.; two ditto by four men, at 10s.; and four ditto by eight men at 12s. in 1g.; the men paying all expenses. We sold on Thursday, the 3d inst., to Teriffe Smelting Smelting Company 2 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. of tinstone, at 54g. per ton—amount 131g. 15s. 6d.; and sampled on the 4th inst. 1823 barrows of tinstuff, which we estimate to be worth 660g. The weather has been very wet for the masses, but they are getting on as best with building the engine-house as circumstances will admit.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Oct. 5: I have set to sink the engine-shaft by nine men, 5 fms., at 17g. per fm. The lode in the 115, east end, is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 100, east end, is 2 ft. wide, and at present in a disordered state by a large slide we have met with here. The lode in the stopes above the 100 is not producing so much copper and tin, and is now worth from 8g. to 10g. per fm. In the deep adit cross-cut we have cut a branch 6 in. wide, underlying north 5 ft. in a fathom; nothing in it to value.

WHEAL HENRY.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, Oct. 5: The winze is sunk 6½ fms. below the lode in the 88, which is 2 ft. wide, producing some good tinstuff. The stopes in back of the 50 is worth 8g. per fm., and stopping at 3g. 10s.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 9: The tin pitch at the 14 is yielding excellent work for tin, a pile of which will be drawn to surface to-morrow. The lead pitch at the 14, also, is yielding good work for lead. In the 14 cross-cut we have driven 4 fms., and the last 6 ft. is in hard spar, capel, &c., so that we expect soon to cut the lead-producing part of the lode. The old lode always had a hard capel by the side where most productive, so that we regard the capels in the cross-cut as a favourable indication of the south lode.

WHEAL KITTY (Leland).—W. Williams, Oct. 10: Engine-shaft Lode: The lode in the 160 cross-cut is producing a little tin, not much value. We have set a cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft at the 150. We consider this to be a good speculation. The lode in the 140 end is worth 5g. per fathom; price for driving, 2g. per fm.—Gowan Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 40, is worth 3g. per fm. The lode in the 40 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7g. per fm.; price for driving, 2g. 15s. per fm. The lode in the 40 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 3g. per fm. Philip's shaftmen will resume driving the 40 end east in a day or two, where the lode is worth 3g. per fm.—North Russos Lode: The lode in the 15 end, east of Bolitho's shaft, is from 12 to 18 in. wide; low price stamping work; a very promising lode at the depth; price for driving, 2g. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 15 end, west of Bolitho's shaft, is 12 inches wide, at present not of any value. The pitches throughout the mine are improved.

WHEAL KITTY.—R. Pryor, J. Nicholas, W. Higgins, Oct. 5: The lode in the 100, east of engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, with a very good appearance, and producing a little tin, but not to value; we are daily expecting to reach the tin ground gone down from the level above. The lode in the 90, east of ditto, is 2 feet wide, worth 18g. per fm. In the 82, east of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of muddle, pencil, and tin, worth for the latter 10g. per fm. The lode in the 72, east of ditto, is small and poor; in the rise behind this end the lode is of a very promising character, and is now worth 10g. per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 65, west of Richard's shaft, since last reported. The lode in the 64 is 1 ft. wide, and worth 9g. per fathom. In driving the cross-cut south of this level we have met with an increase of water, which indicates that the lode is easier. Our tribute department is much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL LOUISA.—J. Delbridge, Oct. 5: The ground in the engine-shaft is still hard and spare for sinking; we set the shaft to sink by nine men, at 18g. for 3 ft.; we hope to sink through the floor of granite-elvans shortly, when we hope to sink in the killas in favourable ground; the water is little for the engine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clynno, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Oct. 10: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 5g. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10g. per fm. and promising for further improvement. In the 160 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 4g. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6g. per fm. In the 150, south of Clynno's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 5g. per fm. Clynno's shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 160. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past.

WHEAL MOYLE.—Oct. 9: Mitchell's shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 20 fm. level, ground favourable—sinking by six men and three boys, at 12g. per fm.; we calculate to intersect the south lode in three months. The lode in the 20, driving east of the north lode, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; we expect an improvement in this shortly, as there is a very important change in the bearing; the bearing of the lode has changed from 30° north of east to 3° south of east, which we consider a very favourable change—set on Saturday last to drive by three men and three boys, at 5g. 10s. per fm. We have suspended the stopes in the bottom of the 12, east of the cross-cut, and put the men to sink a winze in this bottom to communicate with the perpendicular winze sunk from the flat lode; we calculate to have about 3 fms. to hole, after this is done it will greatly facilitate the working of this bottom, as the tinstuff will fall from the men to the 20 instead of lifting it up to the 12; the lode (for the length of the winze



[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

name of Treffy Conis, I should say the land belongs to the Rev. Mr. Treffy, of Powey. In the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 14, under the heading of "Mining Notabilia," a correspondent writes—"The lodes of East Wheel Rose run through this sett—Treffy. The sett is fully one mile long, by 600 fms. wide." This is incorrect, as the sett already under grant, or arranged to be purchased from the Messrs. Champion, is very small. Promises from the many intermixed landowners, under certain arrangements, have been made, and an offer from the Crown from an application made. For this grant a deposit must be made of 150*l.* or 200*l.*, if I am correctly informed, before a sett can be had. This sum for land damage only seems large, and ought, I think, to be much less. There are many who would willingly deposit a less sum—sufficient to pay for all damage that might be done, and spend the remainder exploring the lodes, and, after depositing the 200*l.*, had but little left for working capital. This I fear is the cause of the present Treffy Company. I do not think these remarks, by way of warning the property, and hope they may be taken. I think, as before said, the deposit should be much less, and hope the Crown authorities may consider these remarks, and be induced to mitigate the amount; if so, I am confident it would be better for all. On the other hand, if, by making such small trials a company should be formed, and a 21 years' lease be ordered, there could be no objection then in demanding a sufficient sum to pay all damages that may accrue. The first 12 months' explorations are generally shallow shodding and a trial shaft or two, and by doing such the damages do not on an average exceed 20*l.* I am, therefore, informed, and as will be seen, that the Treffy sett so far is small, and the lodes from

The property of the West Silver Bank is situated about eight or nine miles from Aberystwyth, the turnpike road from that town to the Devil's Bridge intersecting the sett. On the north side of the property there is a dingle, from which, in course of time, deep mining operations may be extended in the form of adits, and there is no doubt this favourable locality will soon be filled with machinery, resounding with activity on its every side. It did the great works of Goginan, which from a solitary hamlet became a large village, and the great works of Gwynedd, which from a few cottages became a town. It was the most lonely corner in Cardiganshire, but the works of stamping and crushing soon filled the valley with the echo of their sounds, and now the district is one of the most prosperous in Cardiganshire. Upon the north side of the spot where the discovery has recently been made at the West Silver Bank are found the well-known silver-lead mines of Goginan and East Darren, formerly called Cwm Symlog, the income from which enabled Sir Hugh Myddelton to construct the New River. On the south are the great works of Glyn Gwilym, which have been the scene of the most successful and continuous to be realised. It seems a most anomalous fact that, after the district has worked for hundreds of years there should still be discovered beds of ore producing such wealth, that to raise the metal requires the outlay of but a fraction of its value. Fifty years ago Fronchog Mine was discovered, yielding its ores close to the surface, similar to the discovery recently made at West Silver Bank, and is now making a profit estimated variously at from 7000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum. There can be no doubt, by the practical experience of the late Mr. Thomas Jones, of the West Silver Bank, that from the great value of the lode coming up to the surface, where it yields a large and valuable quantity of silver, to assume it will prove a rich and lasting mine. At the surface the vein contained a fine mixture of spar and gossan, which in 18 feet increased to a solid mass of ore. A surface plan, with transverse section, of the above mine will appear in our next issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

26, *Throgmorton-street*, Oct. 3.—**SIN**: The result of my observations, so far as they have gone, lead me to expect the visit of another comet about the middle or near the end of November next, if not before that time. I would add, that if a comet is discovered before November, in all probability it will be a small one; but if not until after the time I have named it will be one of considerable magnitude.—**G. SHEPHERD, C.E.**  
To J. R. Hind, Esq.

**THE SALT TRADE.**—The monthly return of the Liverpool and Cheshire Salt Chamber of Commerce shows that during September the exports from Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Runcorn were 34,848 tons, against 47,176 tons during the corresponding month of last year. This makes the exports for the nine months 512,429 tons, against 504,257 tons during the corresponding period of last year. The places to which the salt was exported were—To the United States, 12,714 tons; British America, 2977 tons; South America, 701 tons; Calcutta, 9308 tons; Baltic and North of Europe, 3148 tons; Australia, 1584 tons; and West Indies and Africa, 2417 tons. To Holland and Belgium there was exported during the month 2008 tons of rock salt; and from Runcorn, 4993 tons of white salt, and 548 tons of rock salt.

draw attention, and many of the importers thought it advisable to realise their stocks on the Continent and buy here. As natural, this had the effect of causing a steady rise in prices. The French market also contributed to stiffen our quotations. The Vieille Montagne having risen the price of sheet zinc, and bought large parcels of spelter abroad, caused an advance of 11. to 30s. per ton in France. The demand for sheet zinc in France was also very brisk, and the Government (according to official reports) nearly doubled its purchases of zinc in 1891, and the same was the case in other countries, to the extent, which caused all the manufacturers of sheet zinc in France to open up new markets—Breslau, Hamburg, and on the Rhine. The bulk of the shipments, therefore, were directed to France, hence those to England were considerably reduced, and our stocks both here and at Hull and Grimsby were very much reduced. Our prices steadily rose from 177. 5s. to 181. 15s. and 185. Consumers who would not buy when we were at 177. 5s. now buy at 185. and the rise which we have made in our prices since the 1st of January was perfectly independent of any rise in the price of zinc. The demand from India, the latter must ultimately come in, because shipments to that part of the world have been very small during the last six months. The prices on the Continent are still above ours; freights and insurance from Stettin are getting higher, as is usual at this time of

\* With the MINING JOURNAL of Sept. 21 a SUPPLEMENT was given, which contains the proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers—the Working of thin Seams of Coal—the Bristol Mining School—the Cornish Engine—Underground Machinery—Motion of Slide Valve.—Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel—Mansfeld Copper-Slate Mines in Prussian Saxony—Mineral Wealth of South Wales—Mining in Australasia—Improvements in Gas Meters, &c.

## METAL MARKET—London, October 11, 1961.

COPPER. £ s. d.		BRASS.		Per. lb.
Best selected.....p. ton	101 0 0—	Sheets .....	8½d.—9½d.	
Tough cake....."	98 0 0—	Wire .....	9½d.—	
Tile....."	98 0 0—	Tubes .....	10½d.—10½d.	
Burma Burma....."	96 0 0—100 0 0			
Copialo....."	99 0 0—	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.		
Copper wire.....p. lb.	0 10½—	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) ..	—	—
ditto tubes....."	0 1 1—	" (hammered) ..	15 0 0—	
Sheathing & bolts ..	0 0 11—	Ditto, in fagots ..	15 10 0—	
Bottoms .....	0 1 0—	English, Spring .....	18 0—23 0 0	
Old (Exchange) ..	0 0 9½—	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool ..	—	—
		" Spindle .....	30 0 0—	
IRON. Per Ton.		QUICKSILVER .....	7 0 0 p. bottle	
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 5 0—	SPELTEN. Per Ton.		
Ditto, to arrive .....	6 0 0—	Foreign .....	18 17—19 0 0	
Nail rods .....	7 0 0—	To arrive .....	19 5 0—	
" Stafford, in London ..	7 0 0—			
Bars, ditto .....	7 5 0—8 0 0	ZINC.		
Hoops ditto .....	8 10 0—	In sheets .....	24 0 0—	
Sheets, single .....	9 0 0—9 10 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0—4 0 0	TIN.		
Refined metal, ditto..	4 0 0—5 0 0	English, blocks .....	120 0 0—	
Bars, common, ditto..	5 0 0—	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) ..	121 0 0—	
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0—	Ditto, Refined .....	122 0 0—	
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 0 0—5 2 6	Ditto, Straits .....	117 10 0—	
Ditto, Swed. in London.	10 10 0—11 0 0	Straits .....	116 10 0—	
To arrive .....	10 10 0—	TIN-PLATES.*		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde..	2 8 0—2 10 0	IX Ditto 1st qual. p. bx. 1	8 0—9 1 0	
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	—	IX Ditto 1st quality ..	1 14 0—1 15 0	
Ditto, Forge, f.o.b. in Tees	—	IX Ditto 2d quality ..	1 4 6—1 6 0	
Staffordshire Forge Pig	3 10 0—3 12 6	IX Ditto 2d quality ..	1 11 0—1 13 0	
Welsh Forge Pig .....	—	IX Coke .....	1 2 0—	
		IX Ditto .....	1 8 0 0—	
LEAD.		Canada plates .....	p. ton 12 10—13 0 0	
English Pig .....	19 10 0—21 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Ditto sheet .....	20 5 0—20 10 0			
Ditto red lead .....	22 0 0—	Yell. Metal Sheathing. p. lb.	8¾d.—9½d.	
Ditto white .....	28 10 0—30 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs ..	—	—
Ditto patent sheet ..	22 10 0—23 0 0	In London .....	6 12 6—6 15 0	
Spanish .....	18 10 0—			

\* At the works. Is. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

promises to be a better one for tin-plates in this market, and this will benefit the trade in England, where the depression has been such that it checked the rising disposition to operate in tin on speculation which showed itself at the Dutch sale in June.—Spelter: There is an improvement in the demand, and also in price; 300 tons domestic were sold at 4½ c. cash, and 4¼ c. to 4½ c. have since been paid for Silesian in small lots. We estimate the stock of foreign at 1800 tons, against 2900 in January. The production of Lehigh is at present equal to 1600 tons a year, and the consumption is still small compared to former years.—Copper: Prices have risen rapidly during the last four weeks.



A large business was done at successively 18½, 19, and 19½ c., and the quotation of today is 19½ to 20 c. The latter price has been paid for Minnesota, and also for other Lake ore. The sales have been mainly for export and on speculation, while our manufacturers continue to limit their operations to immediate necessities. It seems that the immense shipments of this year leave a comparatively small supply for the wants of the domestic and foreign trade from now to next spring. The exports since January 1 amount to 11,800,000 lbs., against 5,750,000 lbs. during the whole year 1860. The arrivals of Lake copper are just now moderate, and the Baltimore smelters do not work to their full capacity. The Minnesota Company do not offer their make at all, and some other companies withhold their stocks likewise. The exports of the last four weeks are as follows, viz.:—From New York to Havre, 283,000 lbs.; ditto, 750,000 lbs. (Chili); from New York to London, 185,200 lbs.; from New York to Hamburg, 176,000 lbs.; from New York to Antwerp, 34,000 lbs.; 1,378,300 lbs.—Lead has again advanced in price. We quote Spanish and German, 55½; galena, 55-65. The stock of foreign is estimated at 3700 tons.—WINTERHOFF AND CO.

The standard for copper ore last week was considerably better than it was in the corresponding week of 1860, though in the intermediate time it dropped very considerably, and caused great alarm to the miner. On October 4, 1860, the standard, or price per ton of copper in the ore, was 129½ lbs., at a produce of 6½ per cent. Last week it was 134½ lbs., produce 6½ per cent. At the sales we have taken for comparison the same group of Camborne mines sold their produce. On Oct. 4, 1860, they sold 3967 tons, at an average price of 5½ 4s. per ton, and last week 3704 tons, at an average of 5½ 13s. per ton. The average price of the ore, according to the different standards, therefore, shows that the mines got 9s. per ton more now than they did 12 months ago. Our readers are well aware that in the spring the standard began to decline until, in July, it reached 119½ lbs. It is worthy of remark here that at the monthly sale of the same group of mines, in July, they realised on an average 5½ 13s. per ton for their ores, at a standard of 119½ lbs., the same price they got last week, at a standard of 134½ lbs. And in seeking for an explanation of this, we find that, whereas last week they sold 3704 tons, they only sold 2821 tons in July, showing that by keeping back their poor ores when the standard was low, they got a higher price on the average. Tin ore, 12 months ago, was about 80½ per ton, and the same quality has since been down to 67½ per ton. It is now up again to 73½ or 75½, and advancing. The mines selling lead during the same period are getting about 1½ per ton less for their produce now than 12 months ago. On the whole, therefore, the appearance of the metal market, particularly for copper and tin, are encouraging for the miner, and will be of some interest to the investor and speculator.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET there has been a fair average amount of business transacted, and prices generally have kept pretty steady. In one or two cases an advance has taken place. East Caradon shares advanced to 27, ex div., and leave off 26½ to 27½; at the meeting, held at Salisbury, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 6044½ 14s. 7d., out of which a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share (3840½) was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 2204½ 14s. 7d., less 384½ 13s. 3d. for dues unpaid. The accounts are not made out so as to show the profit at a glance, and in this way might be improved, but it appears to have been 4405½ 14s. 8d. in the three months. The report, which is of a very satisfactory character, shows that the 60 east, on the caunter lode, is worth 35½ per fm.; west, 25½ per fm.; south part, 20½ per fm. In the 50 east the lode is worth 75½ per fm. The agent estimates that, notwithstanding this large profit, the reserves in the mine have been increased by at least 20,000 lbs. in the three months, and the mine has more than fulfilled the promise of our remarks in July last, which, at the time, was considered by some people as too sanguine. Marke Valley, 10½ to 10½, ex div.; at the meeting, held on the same day as East Caradon, a dividend of 5s. per share (2250½) was declared, leaving 3121½ 16s. 8d. balance of assets, after payment of it. The report of the mine is favourable, and it continues, the agent says, "to look quite as prosperous as at any former time." West Rose Down, 14 to 16; at the meeting the accounts showed 713½ 10s. 4d. in hand, and the mine progressing very satisfactorily. Wheel Ludcott, 2½ to 2½; at the meeting a dividend of 4s. per share was declared. The accounts show a profit of 1271½ 3s. 11d., and after payment of dividend, a balance of 519½ 13s. 3d. in hand. The mine is reported as looking as well as at any previous period. Alfred Consols, 20s. to 22s. 6d., and have been more enquired for. Camborne Vean, 2½ to 2½; Carn Camborne, 23s. to 25s.; Copper Hill, 110 to 115; Cradock Moor, 22 to 24; Ding Dong, 14½ to 15½; Hicrodfoot, 33½ to 34½; at the meeting, held on the 1st instant, the profit on the four months ending August was 1735½ 2s., and a dividend of 1½ 15s. per share (192½) declared. The statement of assets over liabilities is shown to be 2862½ 18s. 7d. The mine is reported as looking well, and the agent hopes to keep up the returns. Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; East Alfred, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; East Russell, 3 to 3½. Wheel Seton shares have been in great demand, and advanced the latter part of the week, leaving off 82½ to 87½; the lode in the 140 is worth 6 tons per fathom. Great Wheel Fortune, 13½ to 13½, and in request; 18 more heads of stamps have been set to work this week. At the 68 fm. level, east of Painter's, there have been 20 to 30 fathoms of good tin ground, and the 78 will soon be in. East Wheel Grenville, 37s. 6d. to 40s. Grambler and St. Aubyn shares have advanced from 12 to 14, 15. Great South Tolgus, 4½ to 4½. Hingston Down shares, after reaching 4, declined, and leave off 3½ to 3½. Lady Bertha, 15s. to 17s. North Basset shares have declined to 4½, 5, North Downs, 5 to 5½. Condor shares have advanced to 80, 85, and in demand; at the meeting, we understand, the accounts showed a debt of above 3000½, and the report of the agents value the ends, shafts, and winzes at 640½ per fm., and stopes, altogether, 397½. North Miners, 21s. to 23s.; North Robert, 15s. to 17s.; North Treskerby, 23 to 25; Par Consols, 8 to 8½; Providence Mines, 40 to 42; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 25s. to 27s. Wendron Consols, 12 to 14; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 690½ 16s.; the tin sold in the quarter realised 453½ 13s. 10d.; and since the meeting, held on the 7th inst., 30 tons more, realising 2113½ 7s. 6d., have been sold. Had the price of tin been the same during the quarter as it was in 1860, the ores would have realised about 800½ more than they did, which would have been a good dividend; as tin, however, is now rising, we may look for better results in future. Rosewarne United, 22 to 24. South Basset shares in request at 14 to 16. South Tolgus shares advanced to 40, 42½, and leave off 38 to 40. St. Ives Consols, 30 to 32½; Stray Park, 27 to 29; Tincroft, 6½ to 6½; West Caradon, 38 to 40; West Polmar, 11s. to 13s.; West Seton, 310 to 320. East Basset shares declined to 62, sellers, and suddenly advanced to 75, but leave off 65 to 70; the rise was owing to an improvement in the 80 east, which was valued at 30½ to 40½ per fm.; this end, however, must be nearing the boundary of Copper Hill; but the 90 has also improved. West Trevelyan, 2½ to 2½; the mine has improved in the 48. Redmoor, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts for five months showed a balance of 172½ 15s. 9d. against the company, and a call of 6d. per share was made; the tin sold realised 10½ 19s. 10d. at the low price; there are on the floors 3 tons more, and 18 men working at an average tribute of 11s. in 17.

Great Retallack shares have been in more demand, and leave off 22s. to 24s.; the prospects for lead are improving daily, and the blende pitches turning out well. Wheel Arthur, 13s. to 15s.; at the meeting a call of 1s. per share was made, and the report satisfactory. The agent hopes to increase the returns, so that the mine will be in a good position in a short time. Wheel Basset, 87½ to 92½; Wheel Edward, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Wheel Grenville, 37s. to 39s. Wheel Hope, 1½ to 1½; more pitches have been set for tin, and the prospects very encouraging. Wheel Grylls, 8½ to 8½; Wheel Margaret, 40 to 42; Wheel Trelawny, 14½ to 15½. Wheel Union, 16s. to 18s.; it is understood these shares have been heavily "beared," owing to the delay in cutting the lode in the 75, and to this the decline in price is owing. The agent, by his report, daily expects to cut it, and if met with of a favourable character there may be a reaction.

Great Crinnis, 1½ to 1½; the lode has been cut into in the 120, and found to be composed of a very congenial spar, and containing some good stones of copper ore; much improved since cut through in the 110. South Carn Brea, 3½ to 3½; Wheel Uny, 4½ to 4½. Long Rake, 11 to 13; the mine sold on Thursday 25 tons of lead ore, at 12½ 14s. 6d. per ton. Bryn Gwio, 23 to 25; the mine has sold 30 tons for the month, at 12½ 16s. per ton; the lode in the shaft is worth 5 tons of lead per fm. East Carn Brea, 9½ to 9½, and in demand; the winze has further improved. Sornridge Consols have been in request, and advanced from 10s. to 14s., 15s.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been to a moderate extent during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 62, 64, 63, 70, 77½, 79, 78; Stray Park, 28½; East Wheel Russell, 37; Great Wheel Vor, 54½; Hingston Down, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; North Wheel Basset, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5½; Sornridge Consols, 1½; Alfred Consols, 1½; East Caradon, 27½, 27½; North Downs, 5. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, 1, 1, 1; Port Phillip, 1; Scottish Australian, 1; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1½; Australian, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares

the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 41½, 42, 42½, 41½, 42½; United Mexican, 6, 6½, 6; Fortuna, 1½; East del Rey, 1½, 1½; Linares, 6½, 7.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings to-day were:—East del Rey, 1, 1 prem.; Ocean Marine Insurance, 4, 4½ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1, 1½ prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1½, 1½ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 1, 1 dis.; Commercial Union Fire, 1 dis. to par; Mercantile Fire, par to 1-16 prem.; Oriental and General Marine, 1, 1 prem.; and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 1, 1½ prem.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2997 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,674½ 19s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 133½ lbs.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 6½ 8s.; quantity of fine copper, 201 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Sept. 12.....	3063	130 1 0	6½	£5 3 0	£90 0 0
19.....	6196	132 11 0	6½	5 6 0	87 7 0
26.....	3574	130 2 0	6½	5 14 0	88 0 0
Oct. 3.....	3704	134 10 0	6½	5 13 0	90 3 4
12.....	2997	133 6 0	6½	6 8 0	92 10 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard 1½ lbs., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2½ lbs., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 8d.

At the Wicklow Copper Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Edw. Wright in the chair) the accounts for the six months ending Sept. 1 showed a profit of 10,600. The reports and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 2½ per share, free of income tax, was declared. The mine is reported to be looking well. The dividend will be payable on and after Nov. 1. Large quantities of munda are on the wharf ready for sale.

At Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on October 1 (Mr. Matthew Loan in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending August showed a profit of 1735½ 2s., a cash balance of 1321½ 16s. 3d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 2862½ 18s. 7d. A dividend of 1735½ (11½ 15s. per share) was declared, and 1070½ 18s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Messrs. Loom, Glubb, Cammer, Davey, Hawker, and Medland, were appointed a committee of management. Capt. Thomas Trevillion reported that the mine is looking very well, and he has no reason to doubt their returns for the future being kept up.

At the East Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for the three months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 1543½ 15s. 3d.; ore sold, 6444½ 17s. 6d.—7988½ 14s. 7d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, dinner at the last general meeting, and sundries, 1944½; leaving credit balance, 6044½ 14s. 7d. A dividend of 3840½ (12s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 2204½ 14s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Lord's dues, 334½ 13s. 3d. remain unpaid, leaving 1370½ 1s. 4d. net in favour of the adventurers.

At the Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for the three months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 1726½ 15s. 2d.; ore sold, 5390½ 8s. 3d.—7117½ 13s. 5d.—Mine cost, 2778½ 12s. 1d.; lords' dues, 269½ 18s. 10d.; sundries, 121½ 13s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 4055½ 12s. 6d. The profit on the three months' working was 2329½ 4s. 1d. A dividend of 2250½ (5s. per share) was declared, and 1805½ 13s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. The balance of assets over liabilities was 3121½ 16s. 8d.

At Wheel Ludcott meeting, on Monday (Mr. C. Trotter in the chair), the accounts to the end of July showed—Balance last audit, 1168½ 9s. 4d.; silver and lead ore sold (less 2077½ 5s. credited at last meeting, and dues amounting to 349½ 18s. 8d.), 3921½ 18s. 10d.—5090½ 8s. 2d.—Dividend paid July, 960½; mine cost, merchants' bills and sundries, 2680½ 14s. 11d.; leaving credit balance of 1479½ 13s. 3d. A dividend of 960½ (4s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 519½ 13s. 3d. carried to the credit of the next account. Messrs. C. H. Moody and J. Philip were added to the committee of management. The meeting having been made special, a resolution was agreed upon appointing a committee of management (Messrs. T. Nettle, T. Sargent, C. H. Moody, J. Philip, J. C. Isaac, and M. Loan) to negotiate and conclude with Wheel Wrey adventurers for the purchase of the mine and materials on the best terms possible. The report of Capt. Knapp stated that the subsequent returns would testify that the prospects and appearances of the mine were quite equal to what they had been at any previous period.

At Wendron Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 3, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 400½ 6s. 8d.; tin ore sold, Aug., 2435½ 6s. 3d.; Oct., 2077½ 17s. 7d.; carriage, 34½ 11s. 11d.; sundries, 6½ 6s. 4d.—4973½ 5s. 5d.—Mine cost, May to July, 3147½ 6s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 726½ 1s.; dues, 291½ 16s. 7d.; Stannary assessments, 150½ 12s. 8d.; stamps' rent, 60½; property tax, 41½ 13s. 4d.; leaving credit balance, 692½ 16s. The report of the agents (Capt. J. Taylor, E. Jenkin, and W. Johns) stated there was still a large quantity of tinstuff at surface prepared for the stamps, which they would be in a position to stamp in a short time. There were 23 pits of stamps, at a tribute varying from 6s. to 12s. 6d. in 1½. The total number of hands employed, 372. There had been sold during the quarter 58 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. of black tin, amounting to 4567½ 12s. 9d. Had the price during the quarter been the same as that of 1860, the tin would have realised 5300½.

At the Condor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 2045½ 1s. 8d.; mine cost, 2997½ 10s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 1193½ 9s. 10d.; lords' dues, 151½ 14s. 3d.—6387½ 16s. 6d.—Ores sold and sundries, 3147½ 9s. 9d.; leaving balance, 3240½ 6s. 9d. Capt. John Moyle was appointed night and day captain, at 9½ per month; and Capt. John Dunstan was appointed assistant agent during Capt. Davey's illness, at 6½ per month. Capt. Grylls and Bennett reported upon the various points of operation.

At Camborne Vean Mine meeting, on Sept. 30, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1123½ 10s. 10d. A call of 8s. per share was made. The steam-crawling engine on the mine was ordered to be put in efficient order for driving twelve or more miles on behalf of the adventurers.

At the Tryphena Pendarves Mine meeting, on Oct. 3, the accounts for the four months ending July showed—Mine cost, 647½ 9s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 1046½ 5s. 5d.; Capt. R. Pryor, compensation for his expenses in obtaining sett., &c., 100½; engine, boilers, &c., 1042½ 10s.—2335½ 19s. 2d.—Call, 1024½; leaving debit balance, 1811½ 19s. 2d. A call of 2½ per share was made. The joint report of Captains R. Pryor and J. Kule stated that from the character and prospects this speculation presented, it was their firm conviction that a determined and steady perseverance was only required to ensure to the proprietors at no very distant day a very valuable and lasting mine.

At Devon Union Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Douglas in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 436½ 1s. 4d. Details in another column.

At South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 157½ 6s. 7d.; interest and commission, 12½ 6s. 7d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., May, 119½ 14s. 2d.; June, 122½ 14s. 11d.; July, 102½ 0s. 9d.; Aug., 107½ 4s. 3d.; sundries, 16½ 7d.—637½ 3s. 3d.—Call received, 414½ 4s.; leaving debit balance, 222½ 19s. 3d. The arrears of call amounted to 189½ 14s. A call of 1½ per share was made. The report of Capt. W. Roberts stated they would in a few days sell (computed) 5 tons of ore, worth probably 80½; and, according to the present prospects, they hoped to raise in the next two months 6 or 8 tons more.

At the Devon and Courtenay Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. E. Croker in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 261½ 6s. 4d.; July mine cost, 90½ 9s. 6d.; Aug., 91½ 7s. 3d.; merchants' bills, &c., 34½ 18s. 8d.—478½ 1s. 9d. Call, 273½ 12s.; leaving debit balance, 204½ 9s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. It was resolved that the underground operations be confined to driving the cross-cut from the engine-shaft towards the north lode. The meeting was then adjourned to Oct. 29, to consider the last resolution, and to add such further or other measures as may then be deemed advisable. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee, who were requested to continue their services until the next meeting. The report of the agent, Capt. T. Bawden, was read.

At the Tamar Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1261½ 17s. 2d.

At the Redmoor Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 172½ 15s. 9d. A call of 6d. per share was made.

At the Coed Mawr Pool Mine monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Good in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance due, 222½ 10s. 6d., against which were receivable, on call account, 51½ 10s.; on ore account, 200½; leaving a credit balance of 287½ 19s. 6d. The captain's report will be found in the usual place. It appears that the extended works so long in hand for securing additional water supply are now just completed, and regular ore returns may be looked for from the boundary lode north and south of the main shaft, the No. 1, and Waseley's and the Fridd lodes, all of which are proved to be productive. The further sinking is also resolved on, and will be commenced immediately, while measures are being taken to improve the roadways on the mine to the shipping port.

At the Central Miners Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the directors made a call of 2s. 6d. per share.

At Eaglebrook Mine Meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 457½. A call of 2½ per 244th share was made. Reports from Mr. Spooner and Capt. Tyack were of the most satisfactory character.

At Margery meeting, on Oct. 2, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 606½ 11s. 11d.; mine cost, four months, to the end of July, 1566½ 2s. 6d.; merchants' bills, &c., 669½ 6s. 4d.—3231½ 14s. 8d.—Call, 312½; copper sold, less dues, 1763½ 7d.; tin, less dues, 84½ 2s. 6d.; cash on account of Noall's mortgage of premises, 242½ 11s.; leaving balance, 629½ 11s. 8d. The August mine cost, unchanged in the above statement, but paid on Sept. 27, amounted to 647½; and 1378½ was received on Thursday on account of ore bills. As the proprietors had paid three times the amount of the original estimate, and expended the ore money, amounting altogether to about 60,000½, in opening the mine, it was resolved that an application be made to the lords for an extension of the dues, to assist the proprietors in further developing the mine, and which would probably lead to successful results. The agents' report stated that the tawrock consisted at present in sinking one shaft and three winzes, and driving the 10 ends on the course of the lode, and one cross-cut employing 62 men. There were 22 pits, employing 53 men on tribute, varying from 4s. to 12s. 6d. in 1½. Total number of men underground, 115.

At Vale of Towy Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 95½ 10s. 8d. Details in another column.

At West Rose Down Mine meeting on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair) the accounts for the three months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 511½ 19s.; withdrawn from deposit account at bank, 1000½=1511½ 19s.—Mine cost, 795½ 10s. 4d.; printing, postage, and stationery, 3½ 8s. 8d.; leaving balance in bank, 713½ 10s. 4d. Capt. James Seccombe reported upon the various points of operation. The engine-house is complete, and they are now putting in the engine. The masons are now employed building boiler-houses and stack.

At the Pencairn United Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Price in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 51½ 17s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and the directors were authorised to issue 3000½ or any other number of shares, at the same price as those already issued. Details in another column.

LEADS, Oct. 10.—In Mining Shares the market has suffered from the general depression, and the business done has been of a limited character:—Brea Consols, 15s. to 20s.; Cornubia, 17s. to 20s.; Craven Moor, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Hebdon Moor,

20s. to 25s.; Merryfield, 5s. to 6s.; Nidderdale, par; North Jane, 2 to 2½; North Halbeast, 10s. to 15s.; Wensleydale, 7s. to 8s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 12s.

Wensleydale Mining Company.—An improvement has taken place in this mine. The new cross-cut is let to four men, at 4½ per fm.; 2 fms. are already driven. Four men are working on at the north forehead from the rise on tribute; this place has produced some good ore during the past few days. At Old Tom's place they have cut some very good ore, and from present appearances it is likely to continue. In the main level they have not yet cut the vein. The high level is much as usual.

At Wex Groves Mine (Wensleydale) they have commenced the rise out of the horse level to prove the vein in the same measures which were so rich further back. We understand they have some better ore in the forehead driving north above the main level. —JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

The EAST DEL REY MINING COMPANY have had Monday next appointed by the committee of the Stock Exchange as the settling day for their shares. On Wednesday, Capt. Wm. Treloar, accompanied by an efficient staff of artisans and miners, left England for Rio in the Royal Mail Company's ship *Magdalena*. Capt. Treloar also took out ample machinery and materials for the use of the mine.

Mr. Thomas Stenhouse, of the firm of Bates, Stenhouse, and Co., of Liverpool, has been elected a director of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited). We are requested to state that the last day for receiving applications for shares is Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

The MIDLAND AND CHESTERFIELD COAL COMPANY have named a day for the closing of their subscription list. The shares have been freely taken up, and the prospects of the undertaking are considered of a satisfactory character.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At Great Wheel Basy, on Saturday, one of the boilers of the pumping-engine exploded. This is the third accident of the kind within two years. A little boy, aged nine years, Thos. Henry Bosanko, has died from injuries received at Copper Hill on Sept. 21. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

A LADY UNDERGROUND.—Lady Temple visited Dolcoath Mine on Wednesday, and went underground by the man-engine, accompanied by Capt. E. Pearce.

## LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 8th October.			
Keawick .....	25	£9 15 0	W. J. Cookson and Co.
Sold on the 10th October.			
Maesrwerddu .....	41½	12 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cottin Llys .....	34	12 8 6	A. Eytton.
Deep Level .....	20	11 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Holywell Level .....	6	13 9 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Brynmor Hall .....	6	13 14	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Harward United .....	12	11 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell .....	5	11 18 6	ditto
Rhossamor .....	53	12 12 0	ditto
ditto .....	55	12 10 0	ditto
Orsedd .....	34	13 3 6	ditto
Bryn Gwio .....	30	12 16 0	A. Eytton.
Farya Mine .....	30	12 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Chwarel Las .....	6	13 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Grosvener .....	12	12 17 6	ditto
Ty-Maon .....	3	13 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Long Rake .....	20	12 14 6	A. Courage and Co.
Roman Gravel .....	23	12 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

## BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 7th September.						
Mines.	Tons c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Charlestown United	30	10	1 18	£64 0 0	£1953 6	3—Enthoven.
Sold on the 24th October.						
Wendron Cons. ..	30	19	0 24	.....	2113 7 6	—Chyandour.
Sold on the 5th October.						
Pedn-an-drea .....	11	1	1 25	.....	757 14 8	—Bisscoe Co.
Charlestown United	31	1	3 12	67 0 0	2083 4 5	—Enthoven.

## COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Sampled Sept. 25, and sold at Tabb's Mill, Redruth, Oct. 10.					
Carn Brea .....	133	£12 8 0	Great South Tolgus .....	48	£9 6 0
ditto .....	78	12 6	ditto .....	46	9 12 6
ditto .....	64	11 6	Botallack .....	47	8 15 6
ditto .....	54	10 8 6	ditto .....	40	8 5 6
ditto .....	47	5 6 0	ditto .....	39	9 14 6
ditto .....	42	1 15 0	ditto .....	12	4 18 0
ditto .....	41	4 12 6	Charlotte United .....	55	8 1 6
ditto .....	40	6 1 6	ditto .....	50	8 11 6
ditto .....	35	4 12 0	ditto .....	29	6 12 6
West Basset .....	58	4 1 6	Treloweth .....	37	8 1 6
ditto .....	52	4 4 6	ditto .....	22	7 13 0
ditto .....	78	6 2 6	ditto .....	21	8 6 6
ditto .....	64	4 14 0	ditto .....	19	11 3 0
ditto .....	56	6 10 0	ditto .....	17	3 1 6
ditto .....	39	5 6 0	ditto .....	6	21 3 0
ditto .....	35	9 0 0	Copper Hill .....	39	2 10 6
ditto .....	11	4 1 0	ditto .....	38	6 15 6
Great Wheel Alfred .....	66	4 6 0	ditto .....	25	13 3 6
ditto .....	65	4 3 6	Wheel Buller .....	53	3 17 0
ditto .....	4	1 6	ditto .....	24	



# THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860, BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the *Mining Journal* of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL'S Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

**WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,** published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON AND CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. N.B. Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

## INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT," By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. 6d. advertisement in another column.

## GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY

OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND, on three different scales, coloured. MAPS OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, SPAIN, and OTHER MINERAL DISTRICTS, on various scales. PLANS, SECTIONS, and MAPS LITHOGRAPHED, TRACED, and COLOURED or MOUNTED, on the shortest notice, by L. S. SON, and Co., Royal Exchange, E.C. Illustrated catalogues may be had on application.

In crown 8vo., with 486 figures on wood, price 12s., a

## GLOSSARY OF MINERALOGY.

By HENRY WILLIAM BRISTOW, F.G.S., Of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Second edition, revised and enlarged, with Map of the British Coal Fields, and numerous Illustrations, post 8vo., cloth, 10s.

## THE COAL FIELDS OF GREAT BRITAIN:

THEIR HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND RESOURCES, WITH NOTICES OF COAL FIELDS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

By EDWARD HULL, B.A., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, F.G.S.

A most intelligent, careful, and scholarly description of all the coal fields of the world, unadorned by pedantic technicalities or assumption, and conveyed in good, honest English wording, in a style so agreeable as to elevate a very dry subject into positively agreeable reading.—*Literary Gazette*.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

Complete in 3 vols., royal 4to., price £4 14s. 6d., cloth.

## TREDGOLD ON THE STEAM ENGINE:

Its Principles, Practice, and Construction, with its Progressive and Present State of Improvement. Embracing Examples of Locomotive Engines for Railways, practically drawn and explained; Marine Engines for Sea, River, and Canal Service; Stationary Engines employed in Manufacturing Purposes; Engines employed in Mines for Raising Water, or Supplying Towns; the Cornish Pumping Engine, and its several effective duties; Engines for Mill-work, Flour Mills, &c.; High-Pressure and Non-Condensing Engines, Foreign and English. With 226 engravings, and 164 woodcuts and diagrams.

London: J. S. Virtue, 291, City-road, and Ivy-lane.

New Edition, in 43 parts at 1s., divisions at 6s., and in 2 vols., cloth gilt, £2 6s.

## TOMLINSON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL ARTS,

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

With 40 engravings on steel, and 2477 woodcuts. This work includes detailed accounts of the principal Manufacturing Processes, Mechanical Inventions, and Chemical Operations in actual use, either in Great Britain, the continent of Europe, or the United States.

London: J. S. Virtue, 291, City-road, and Ivy-lane.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED.

REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED, AND ADVERTISING ECONOMISED, by MR. LEE STEVENS, No. 36, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MINING AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS EFFECTED.

## NEW PATENT ACT.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., now ADVISES and ASSISTS INVENTORS.

THE CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**EAST MINERS LEAD AND COAL COMPANY.**—Would some of our readers who are acquainted with this company, situated somewhere near Wrexham, in North Wales, give any information with respect to its management, and the manner in which it is conducted? Being told that it is now under the Limited Liability Act, I have looked weekly to the Journal for some particulars as to what progress they are making. As I know the Journal is open to receive reports from such public companies, what reason can there be that no report from this has been sent for publication? Perhaps some of the shareholders can enlighten the public upon this company.—**CONSTANT READER.**

**WREKAL ELLER (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).**—Can any of our readers inform me what is doing in this company, and when we are to be honoured with a general public meeting, and a statement of accounts? What are the auditors about? I should also like to know when the produce, of which we have so much, is to arrive? And lastly, though not least, where the company are at present located, for I find they have departed from their old quarters in Broad-street?—**L. M.**

**NORTH WALES SLATE QUARRIES.**—A letter had been forwarded to "Cymro."

**THE PATENT METALLIC SAFETY-FUSE.**—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your report of the Annual Meeting of the Miners' Association, in which my name is linked to an expression of an opinion on the merits of the patent metallic safety-fuse. Allow me to correct this. As the honorary general secretary of the association, I read the communication placed in my hands, but I made no remark whatever upon it, for the best of all possible reasons, that I know nothing of the character of this fuse in any of its practical applications.—**ROBERT HUNT: Oct. 9.**

**SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY.**—Still silence! The shareholders are not treated well by the directors and manager, who they have supported, and are ready still to support, if common confidence be reposed in them. Everybody knew that the project of Mr. Squire was a speculation, and there is no disgrace attached to the failure of a speculation. I mean no moral disgrace. But a failure which, considered simply on its own merits, may be a misfortune, and nothing more, may be turned into a disgrace by the way in which it is received, and published, or concealed. Nobody attaches any stain to the honour of the noble lord and others, the directors, or to Mr. Squire, because results may not have answered their sanguine expectations; but these gentlemen can hardly be aware of the whippers that will shortly be gathering strength unless they speak out like men of honour. If they will persist in silence, many will think that they have some reason to be ashamed of speaking. Let them remember the old proverb—"Speak truth and shame the Devil." Has a decided failure taken place? Yes or No. Only let them say the word. Has a partial failure taken place? Let them say, Yes or No. Let them explain the past, the present, and their intentions for the future. And above all let them have a meeting of the adventurers.—**A SHAREHOLDER.**

**SUPERHEATING STEAM.**—"A. B.," in the Journal of Sept. 28, makes some enquiries on the subject of superheating steam. No reply appeared in your last issue, so I beg to refer your correspondent to Mr. Wm. Rutlin, of the Vulcan Engine-Works, Northampton for information. Mr. Rutlin has patented an apparatus for superheating steam, by which means a saving of 30 per cent. is effected in the consumption of fuel, and the boiler is rendered more durable. The above patent can be applied to any boiler, either new or old, and to every description of stationary and portable engines.—**WILLIAM BROWN: Dallington Mines, Northampton, Oct. 9.**

**PATENT LAW.**—Mr. Campin's communication is unavoidably postponed till our next.

**THE CASARA MYSTERY.**—Your last week's correspondent says he has waited in vain since Sept. 7 for an answer to his enquiries of that date, and I believe no reply has been given to the pointed questions of your other correspondent, of Sept. 14. I now ask the following plain questions, and I expect a distinct and authentic answer. If the official reports and statements published weekly during the month of May and June last were true, why is the company to be wound-up, and the valuable property to be sold at a mere nominal price? Do the directors expect the public to subscribe capital, on the faith of their prospectus, to purchase the Casara sets, furnish the valuable plant, and at a cost of near 9000l. prepare the mine to pay dividends, and then for some mysterious reason allow it to be sold at a mere nominal price of (say) 1000l., when it is on the point of paying regular dividends? I also wish to know what competent person or persons have specially examined the mine previous to the resolution to wind-up the company, and where I can see their reports, if any? It was on the faith of the prospectus being true, the directors and solicitors respectable, the management business-like and legitimate, and the reports of Capt. M. Francis, Capt. Ralph, and Capt. Griffiths being correct, that I and many others became shareholders, and as these several points were satisfactorily established at the general meeting last January, and as I know for certain that the mine is producing good lead at present, I wish to know why the company is to be wound-up, and the shareholders to be sacrificed and lose all their money?—**A SHAREHOLDER.**

**CASARA.**—Permit me to suggest to your correspondent who writes for information through the Journal respecting this mine to adopt the course I have pursued—to apply to the secretary, Mr. Charles, whom I found only too anxious to give all information in his power and every facility for investigation, with which I was perfectly satisfied. I can readily understand the objections a secretary of a mining company might have to reply publicly to anonymous correspondents, nor do I think he should be expected to do so.—**ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.**

**BORING MACHINERY.**—Your readers are indebted to your correspondent for the information respecting Mount Cenis Tunnel in last week's Journal; but I should like to ask him in what respect he considers the circumstances more unfavourable to the working of such a machine as that described in a tunnel than in one of our British mines? I think the circumstances more favourable in the tunnel than they would be in most mines.—**M. E.: Middlebro'-on-Tees.**

# THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

## FOREIGN MINING, AND THE NEW TARIFFS.—IX.

There is little change in the St. Dizier market, but complaints are still made that the prices of irons do not bear a due ratio to the prices of pig (fontes), while the dryness of the past season having closed the canals for some little time, difficulties have been experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of coals. But the season has arrived when abundant rains will, no doubt, remove this obstacle. Prices of irons have, on the whole, risen during the last six months, but there seems to be an impression that the advance will not be sustained, and warnings are held out to producers not to reckon too much upon it when they lay in stocks. Some proprietors of rolling works have succeeded, however, in putting off pig at a rise after buying old scrap iron, and some new transactions of this kind were in progress at the latest available dates. The appearance of English pig for refining is noted for the first time in the St. Dizier market, and the French protectionists have seized upon the fact as triumphantly refuting the assertions of their free trade opponents, that even the reduced tariff now in operation would exclude foreign pig from the interior of France. Only about 10 tons of the English pig had been purchased by way of experiment. The Paris copper market has been animated, and numerous transactions have taken place. At Havre prices have been well sustained, and an upward tendency has appeared, while at Hamburg also a good demand has been experienced. Prices of tin have been sustained at Paris, but the transactions noted have not been important. The lead market has been calm at Paris. Some improvement has appeared at Havre, but at Hamburg there has been a good deal of stagnation, and sales have been pressed. In zinc numerous transactions are reported at Paris, and good prices have been realised.

In giving recently statistical details of the total coal production last year of the Northern of France and Valenciennes basins, we promised to add the extraction of the Pas-de-Calais basin, the importance of which is increasing. Eleven companies who hold concessions comprising the greater part of the basin in 1859 raised 5,266,952 hectolitres, or, in round figures, 105,000 tons English, while last year the production approached 118,000 tons. Last year's return comprised the extraction, at present on quite a small scale, of four new concessions—Ostricourt, Carvin, Meurchin, and Anzeul—which cover a large space in the north of the basin, occupying altogether 96 hectares (240 acres English). The extraction effected last year would have been more considerable but for the transport difficulties experienced in workings not united to the Northern of France Railway. Several pits could readily double their daily extraction if they could find a more ready outlet for their products. In the course of 1859 and 1860 several new veins of coal were discovered, some of them having a thickness superior to the beds being worked in the northern basin. The prices of the coal raised have been affected by the unequal condition in which some companies are temporarily placed pending the construction of branch colliery lines; perhaps also the various qualities of the coals have had something to do with the irregularity in quotations, for the coals obtained appear to be calculated to meet the most varied requirements of industry, and are consequently more or less sought after. The tendency of the market is towards a fall; quotations at the latest dates ranged from 11d. to 1s. 1d. per 198 lbs., but some transactions had been effected even below those terms. The number of pits already opened in the Pas-de-Calais basin, exclusive of the detached basin of Hardinghem, amounted at the close of 1860 to 29, of which 25 were in concessions already granted, and four in land bordering on the basin, and which formed the subject of new negotiations. Beyond these limits no important discovery was made last year, notwithstanding the numerous explorations constantly pursued. It may be interesting to append, also, details brought down to the latest possible date of the production of the iron works of the Haute-Marne district, an important centre of siderurgical operations. In 1840 there were 65 blast-furnaces in activity in the department; this number has at present increased to 87, after having attained a total of 91 in 1857. The fabrication of iron has been changed of late in the Haute-Marne by the introduction of rolling works and the substitution of coal for wood in the refining process. Of 22 forges which in 1840 were worked with charcoal, only one is at present in activity. As regards, again, 43 forges which in 1840 were worked with hammers, the number is reduced to 16, while rolling works have gradually increased from 2 in 1840 to 12 in 1860. In 1840, 45 ironworks produced 23,082 tons of metal, of which 19,160 tons were hammered iron, and 3922 tons rolled iron; while in 1860 the production was 40,996 tons of rolled iron, and 5591 tons of hammered iron. These changes may be further illustrated by a short tabular statement:—

Year.	Pig, rough or cast, first fusion.	Irons of all kinds, Rolled.	Proportion per cent. of Hammered.
1840.....	Tons 33,897	Tons 23,082	17
1850.....	50,427	26,822	59
1855.....	56,740	38,374	77
1856.....	92,502	35,423	81
1857.....	88,476	38,176	81
1858.....	88,417	35,365	81
1859.....	90,068	40,676	83
1860.....	89,907	46,587	88
1861 (first half).....	42,637	23,926	87

In these statistics it should be observed that metrical quintals have been changed into tons, at the rate of 2 cwt. per quintal; for, although the quintal slightly exceeds that weight, it is usually so reckoned in Anglo-French affairs. As regards pig, the increase has wholly occurred in cast, which has advanced from an annual production of 29,000 tons in 1840 to from 75,000 to 80,000 tons per annum at present. The Prefect of the Haute-Marne gives a doleful report of the state of siderurgical affairs in that department, attributing the depression to the high price of combustible (both coal and wood), the expenses attending the transport of raw material, and the reduced price at which Scotch pig can be introduced since the reduction of tariffs. Eight blast-furnaces in the department have been blown out, and of 40 refining works only 8 or 10 are in activity, while even they are for the most part working with old scrap-iron, and are making, almost exclusively, hard iron for agricultural purposes.

A writer setting forth the news of the committee of French coalowners, deputed to watch over the interests of the trade, loudly insists on the necessity of improving the rivers and canals of France, arguing that her transport arrangements place her in a position of great inferiority, as compared with England. Thus, according to M. Rouher, the price of a ton of coal in 1859 in the centres of consumption in France was on an average 21s. per ton, while the price at the pit's mouth averaged nearly 10s. 6d. per ton. This was double the rate current in England at the same time at the pit's mouth, and three or four times the amount of the price charged at the places of consumption. The writer (M. Burat, secretary of the committee) argues that to enable French industrial establishments to compete on equal terms with those of England, a radical and complete reform must be effected in the system of transport in force. As to the distance which products have to traverse from points of the interior to the French coasts—while the numerous ports of England are all readily accessible—the French, he perforce admits, will have to submit to the conditions which Nature has imposed on them; but as to the expense of transport, there is much to be done, and the hopes of coalowners, iron-workers, and manufacturers are concentrated on this point, since to enable them to compete with England, they consider it necessary that raw materials and manufactured goods should be transported, not, perhaps, at English tariffs, but at rates sufficiently low to compensate for the excess of distance. The French Government has decided on the prompt construction of 22 new lines of railway, extending over a length of 821½ miles, and estimated to cost 14,800,000l., the necessary capital being proposed to be raised by an emission of "obligations," repayable in 30 years; but, although these new lines will extend the benefit of railway communication to districts which have not at present shared in it, M. Burat contends that what is most required to promote the interests of French industrial production is the amelioration of interior navigations. A decree has recently reduced the navigation

dues chargeable on canals belonging to the French Government, but it appears doubtful to M. Burat whether the concessions made are sufficient to satisfy the interests engaged in an industrial struggle with England and Belgium. The rate of charge to be levied varies according to the circumstances of each canal, some being closed longer than others, while the hauling charges also differ. Thus on the canals of the North of France, which admit boats of 200 to 300 tons, the dues have been fixed at 0.8d. per ton per mile, while on the canals of the Centre and East, which will only admit boats of from 60 to 125 tons, the rate charged is to be only 0.4d. per ton per mile. The same principle M. Burat contends ought to be applied to fluvial navigations; but, by a singular anomaly, the lower parts of the rivers most easily navigable—such as the Seine, from Rouen to Havre—are free from duties, while they are levied on the upper part of the streams, which can be less readily traversed. Another grievance of which M. Burat complains is that coals from the principal English workings, those of Newcastle and Scotland, are not only permitted to enter French ports at little cost, but even ascend the Seine, the Loire, or the Gironde, without paying any dues. Important works projected for improving interior navigations have remained suspended, while heavy sums have been devoted to the amelioration of the embouchures and lower parts of the rivers upon which no navigation dues are paid, and thus English coals every year make progress at the expense of the proprietors of the interior basins of France. "The English boats," indignantly exclaims M. Burat, "thanks to the protection which is accorded to them, augment year by year their tonnage, and penetrate further into the country. Seconded by capital more abundant and more accessible to industry than in France, the English coal companies organise lines of screw-steamers, several of which carry 600 to 900 tons of coal each, and ascend the Seine as far as Rouen. What can our workings of the Loire, the Saône-et-Loire, the Allier, &c., do to oppose this invasion? They embark their coals in boats of 100 to 125 tons, which have to traverse imperfect canals chargeable with duties, and their expeditions are subject to interruptions of the seasons, which absorb a quarter of the year. Their competitors can avail themselves of the powerful aid of steam, while sinuous and narrow canals only permit them to employ hauling by men or horses." Like most Frenchmen, when they have once grappled with a subject, M. Burat has a good deal more to say, but we cannot afford him any more space this week. Meanwhile it may be observed that his observations afford another illustration of the comparative helplessness of a nation unduly dependent on State aid, and unduly hampered with State restrictions, when brought face to face with a people relying on their own enterprise. The commercial treaty which Napoleon III. has inaugurated—although the statistics given of late under this head seem fully to justify it—promises to bring out for solution a long series of grievances, and if it does nothing else, it will read the French some useful lessons in political economy.

M. Lisbet, engineer of the company of Bully-Grenay, in the Pas-de-Calais district, and an old pupil of the Mons School of Mines, has just produced a perforator of small size, moved by hand. The advantages claimed for the apparatus are its very small weight, the narrow space which it occupies, the promptitude and facility with which it pierces very hard rocks, and the moderate force required to be exerted to put it in activity. It appears that in June last a commission of engineers experimented with this apparatus in the mines of Vendin-lez-Béthune. A hole was bored by the perforator in coal schist to a depth of 23.40 inches in three minutes; a second hole attained in the same schist a depth of 37.05 inches in six minutes, the tool having encountered at a depth of 23 in. a mass of carbonate of iron nearly 2½ in. in thickness. Two other borings were pierced in coal grit—the first 25.35 in. deep in 15 minutes, the second 20.08 in. deep in 5½ minutes. A fifth boring made in a difficult schist was carried to 7.80 in. in 5 minutes. More recently further experiments have been made with the perforator in one of the galleries of the Fond Piquette Colliery, near Liège.

We have some valuable details at hand illustrating the mineral wealth of Spain, a country which from a remote period has turned to account her subterranean treasures, although only to a partial extent. We must postpone, however, any further allusion to the subject for the present, although it will be noticed at the earliest opportunity.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On Thursday, Sept. 26, another of those fearful explosions occurred at South Mostyn Colliery, Flintshire, North Wales, causing the loss of ten valuable lives, and leaving to the inadequate provision of a public subscription, or parish relief, no less than eight widows, with twenty-seven children, and one widowed mother. As usual, the general public will be led to believe this fearful calamity was an unpreventable accident; that it has been caused by "a fall of stone in the air channels," or, perchance, a "fall of the barometer," a "sudden issue of gas," or something else utterly "uncontrollable," or "unaccountable." Like everything else which is for the most part false, there is certainly something of this true. If a fall of stone in the air courses, or a fall of the barometer, or a sudden or any other issue of gas, be not sufficiently guarded against and provided for the natural result must be an explosion. These things will occur, indeed do occur daily; they are not uncommon occurrences; they are the natural and usual incidents of coal mining. Nor is even the foolhardiness or recklessness of workmen a thing of unusual occurrence; but while some or all of these may be beyond the control of those entrusted with the management of collieries, or indeed of "human control," we demur to admit it to be necessary that the natural results of such natural occurrences should be productive of such unnatural devastation and ruin. They ought to be properly provided for and guarded against. Nor are the effects themselves entirely free from being classed as accidents. It was a happy accident that this explosion occurred at 5 A.M., instead of 10 A.M. If at the latter hour, the awful effects would probably have been ten or twenty times what they were. Had there been 10 or 20 persons working at or near the spot where each of those who suffered met their deaths, the accidental results would have been the killing of 100 or 200 persons instead of 10. The time of the occurrence of such explosions in this and in other cases during last year was happily overruled by Providence, so that the least possible evil might be caused by the inability or inattention of those responsible; nor have they any credit for the number of sufferers being limited to only 5 or 10 per cent. of what they most certainly would have been had the explosion occurred at a different hour of the day.

There have been several prosecutions of coal owners and others for breaches of the general rules of collieries, resulting in the paltry fines of 2s. 6d., and other like amounts. In this case the last general rule required by Act of Parliament has clearly been recklessly neglected. It would seem that "an adequate amount of ventilation" had been produced to render *excessively dangerous* not only the "working places and levels," within the mine, but even the atmosphere or the surface, for we find it stated that "it is supposed the explosion took place at the ventilating fan, which is about 100 yards from the mouth of the working pit," and which it appears "had only recently been erected as a substitute for what was considered the dangerous process of ventilating by a furnace." There would seem here to be some comparison of safety, but to my mind a more excessively and outrageously dangerous state of things cannot be possibly conceived. Here we have a coal mine extending somewhere about a mile from the bottom of the shaft, with its air currents in such a state from inflammable gas, "that it is supposed" the explosion originated 100 yards from the mouth of the pit on the surface. The extent to which this general rule applies seems to require extension, or otherwise Her Majesty's subjects will not be safe on the surface; for the "shed and buildings" belonging to the fan were destroyed. Under these circumstances, what must have been the condition of the mine, when its ventilating currents, on their exit 100 yards away from the pit on the surface, could be "supposed" to be in such an awful state of danger? And yet men were allowed to sacrifice their lives by working in the midst of such a volcano. Whether the "supposition" is correct or not is not very material, as the colliery must have been in an awful condition, for it appears "the explosion was heard at a considerable distance from the colliery, and in the immediate neighbourhood the shock was particularly perceptible," whilst the buildings on the surface were shattered to ruins.

I fearlessly appeal to every person with the slightest pretension to knowledge on the subject, and would ask is there the least necessity for such a state of things to exist? Is it not quite practicable, were persons employed possessing the necessary tried and proved qualifications, experience, and ability, to prevent such fearful destruction of life and property? During the year 1860 no less than 363 persons lost their lives by explosions of fire-damp, leaving to the most unsatisfactory, uncertain, and inadequate provision of charity hundreds of widows and nearly a thousand orphans;



and also producing a pecuniary damage of not less than 100,000*l.* to the coalowners, the largest proportion of which destruction of life and property was totally unnecessary, and the result of inadequate management.

I know that exculpatory verdicts have in general been obtained, and in this at least those interested prove their ability. Colliery viewers, I know, evidence their abilities in the production of large quantities of coal in a given time, and that at a minimum cost, and in many other respects, but in the concocting of specious pleas to account for explosions, and in producing evidence in support of such pleas, their ability far surpasses that displayed in any other department. There has not been an explosion of a serious nature during the present century but what has been triumphantly proved at the inquests held thereon to have been purely and simply accidental, if we except the awful catastrophe of Land Hill. But, notwithstanding the unanimity of colliery officials in representing this view of the case, it is possible that the discerning public are satisfied with it? Is it not evident that the desire to prevent future legal satisfaction being given to the sorrowing relatives of the sufferers is the cause of all this unseemly entire concurrence of opinion? Is it not the prevailing sentiment at the time that the colliery must be got over the inquest as quietly as possible? Do not both coroners and juries frequently endorse and act upon this opinion? And why should this be so? Who is so properly responsible as the owners of such collieries? Who has the responsibility of the appointing of suitable officials? Certainly and properly the owners, and as certainly and properly are they the proper persons to be held amenable for the management of those they appoint. I have recently read a list of compensations made in Scotland to the friends of the sufferers in a case of colliery explosion. What is right in Scotland ought to be equally right in England and Wales. True, the owners would be in some cases absolutely and utterly ruined. Have not hundreds of colliers' families been so? And if this is traceable to their not having had due regard to the fitness of the persons they have appointed to occupy such important situations, either from mistaken and miserable economy in the amount of remuneration given, or from other interested motives, who so fittingly and properly ought to be made participants in the dire effects?

The inspection of coal mines costs the general public of this country a large sum of money annually. If the owners were legally enforced to make compensation in all cases of fatal accident arising from the improper conducting of their works, the office of Inspector would soon become a sinecure, and might be abolished, and thus save the country some 10,000*l.* a-year, a sum that would afford in itself considerable relief to the survivors, it being equal to nearly 10*l.* in every case of fatal accident.

What I should recommend is that the Government should tax all coal raised, so as to provide a sufficient fund to enable them to make compensation to the survivors in every case of fatal colliery accident; and, further, that the owners of every colliery should be made to contribute in addition a fixed sum (say, 50*l.* or 100*l.*) on every such fatal accident occurring in their collieries, so as to be an inducement to their guarding against such fatalities to the utmost.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN MINE MACHINERY.

With an improving standard for copper, and excellent prices for tin, lead, and other ores, mining adventures are undoubtedly justified in regarding their prospects as highly encouraging, and it would, therefore, be well for them to consider whether it would not be permanently advantageous to them to avail of the present opportunity for introducing such labour-saving machinery as has been proved to be worthy of adoption, from the satisfactory results which have been obtained from the use of similar machinery elsewhere. Although there are many untried inventions which promise to become of practical utility to the mining interest, it must be admitted that there are many mines which are not in a position to risk even a possible failure; but where a mechanical contrivance has been ascertained, from actual use upon a mine, to facilitate the rendering of the ore marketable, and to lessen the cost of effecting that desirable object, it may fairly be assumed that the result of introducing it into mines generally, whether dividend-paying or progressive, could only be to increase the returns—augmenting the dividends in the one case, and reducing calls in the other.

On Tuesday a number of gentlemen connected with the practical working of metallic mines met to witness the operation of Mr. John Hunt's Ore Separator, patented some nine years since, and which has for some time past been in successful working on a large scale at Porthleven. The machine, which is in fact a jiggging-machine, received the unequivocal approbation of all present, including several successful mine managers and practical miners. We may also mention that Capt. Nicholas Vivian and Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath), referring to the invention, write—"Hunt's patent jiggging-machine we consider the best that has been introduced, the separation effected by it appears perfect, and we strongly recommend it to all parties wishing to dress ores in a cleanly, economical manner. The machine is very simple, and may be made and fixed at a trifling cost. The machine thus favourably reported upon consists of a rectangular box, or hatch, divided into two compartments by a horizontal perforated diaphragm, which may consist of a perforated copper plate, or of a sieve. The crushed stuff to be operated upon is regularly fed through a hopper at one end of the sieve, and the lighter of the refuse passes off at the other. At the back of this rectangular box is a large square force-pump, the piston of which is worked by suitable lever gearing; and the water being supplied below the piston through a suitable valve, and forced into the chamber beneath the sieve, the movement of the piston causes the water to be forced through the sieve by sudden jerks, the current always being upwards, the separation being thereby effected in a very perfect manner, and ore containing only 5 per cent. is cleaned at one operation, by keeping on the sieve a thick bottom of ore. Not only is the ore separated from the refuse, but the ores themselves are likewise arranged according to their specific gravity; for example, in the experiment on Tuesday lead and blende were contained, and the separation was, practically speaking, complete—upon the refuse being removed clean lead was found at the end of the sieve nearest the hopper, and clean blende at the opposite end.

From this description it might appear that there would be a waste of water, which would render the machine quite inapplicable to many mines, but such is not the fact; we are assured that the machine can be worked with quite as little water as the ordinary hatch, and that, in fact, at Porthleven, where, as we have already stated, the machine is in successful operation, water is particularly scarce, and every economy of it is necessary. We have an illustration of the machine in preparation, and in an early Journal shall refer more fully to the subject.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE, AND THE COAL TRADE.—The latest advices from India bring the gratifying intelligence that a worthy imitator of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Robert Hunt, has appeared in our Eastern empire, in the person of Mr. Oldham, the director of the Geological Survey of India, so that henceforth we may hope that Indian mineral statistics will be as available to the English capitalist as are those of Great Britain at the present time. Mr. Oldham has made a beginning by the publication of the statistics of coal, and it is intended, we understand, to collect similar information with respect to copper, iron, slate, gold dust and precious stones, lime, and building stones. As in all first attempts, accuracy could scarcely be hoped for, but the figures are sufficiently near to truth to enable an estimate to be formed of the increasing development of the coal fields of India, and of the capability of the country to supply ample coal for the general industrial purposes of the country. Mr. Oldham's statistics extend from the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1857 to the same period of 1860, during which short time the annual production has risen from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 maunds, or, to use English weights, from 226,140 to 370,206 tons, the increase being thus equal to fully 64 per cent. Comparing the production of coal for 1857, it appears that the output was—in the British islands, 66,000,000 tons; in Belgium, 5,700,000 tons; in France, 4,500,000 tons; in the United States, 4,500,000 tons; in Prussia, 3,500,000 tons; in British North America, 900,000 tons; in British India, 370,206 tons; in Bohemia, 300,000 tons; and in Spain, 250,000 tons. From these figures it appears that India at present raises only about one-third more than Spain, and one-tenth as much as Prussia, though even at the present time more than 700,000 tons. Referring to the subject, the *Friend of India* says:—"Reckoning the price of Indian coal in Calcutta at 5 annas a maund, or 17*s.* a ton, and English coal at the same rate (though it is far higher), we have more than 500,000*l.* sterling spent on coal every year in India. As the trade and manufactures of India increase, and as machinery comes to be more and more largely introduced, indigenous coal will become more important. The fact that the supply is in certain districts inexhaustible, and that the demand is annually increasing, is one full of hope for the coal companies and proprietors who already occupy or, like the Bengal Coal Company, monopolise the field. It is possible the Nerbudda fields,

worked by the company just established, may supply Bombay and the southern portions of the North-Western Provinces on the completion of the railway. But Oude, the Panjab, and Madras must still look to their forests, which, on both sanitary and commercial grounds, it becomes daily of more importance to utilise and renew."

BRISTOL TRADE AND MINING SCHOOL.—Evening science classes have been commenced at this institution with every promise of success. The course of instruction includes mineralogy, mining, chemistry, experimental physics, machine drawing, geology, arithmetic, and algebra. The fees are very low, being at the rate of 3*s.* per quarter for each subject, or 5*s.* the session of two quarters, and the pupils will undergo an examination by the Department of Science and Art for the Queen's prizes and for the medals offered by the department. These classes offer unusual facilities to those engaged in mining. The preceptor in the mineralogy and mining classes is Mr. C. S. Wood, Associate of the Government School of Mines, and the subjects taught embrace the principles of crystallography, chemical and physical properties of minerals, uses of the blow-pipe and minerals, repositories of useful minerals, with the principal mining operations, &c.

THE COAL TRADE AT BRISTOL.—During the month of September the exports of coal from Bristol to foreign parts amounted to 1943 tons:—To Bremen, 35 tons; Demerara, 386 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 100 tons; Melbourne, 250 tons (and 40 tons of coke); Santander, 268 tons; and Rangoon, 904 tons. Compared with the month of August these returns show an increase of 938 tons in the overseas exports from this port, but taking the three months ending in September (when the exports were 3717 tons) as against the quarter ending in June (during which the exports were 5693 tons) there is a falling off to the extent of 1976 tons. The following are the places to which the exports of coal have been made in the quarter ending in September:—Matangas, 147 tons; Cuba, 69 tons; Demerara, 526 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 293 tons; Tobago, 70 tons; Dantzic, 150 tons; San Sebastian, 120 tons; Barcelona, 315 tons; Harbor Grace, 165 tons; Guernsey and Jersey, 5 tons; Malta and Constantinople, 400 tons; Bremen, 35 tons; Melbourne, 250 tons; Santander, 268 tons; Rangoon, 904 tons.

THE COAL TRADE OF NEWCASTLE.—From the commencement of the present year trade in Newcastle-on-Tyne and the neighbourhood has been exceedingly dull, and at the date of writing there is very little sign of improvement. Some interesting statistics have been published, comparing the export trades of the first eight months of the present year with those of the corresponding period of last year. Coal is almost the only article which shows any improvement, and the increase in the exportation of that article from January up to the end of August is about 370,000 tons. France, as usual, stands at the head of the list of customers, the quantity sent thither having increased from 902,524 to 1,004,150 tons; to Russia, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Spain, and the United States, there has also been an increase, whilst to Prussia, Holland, and Turkey there has been a slight falling off.

THE COAL TRADE OF SUNDERLAND.—The returns for the month of September of the coal exportation of the Wear show a small increase over those of the corresponding period of last year, but a large falling off from those of the month of August last, attributable chiefly to the prevalence of adverse winds. The following are the figures:—During last month 164 British vessels carried 60,733 tons of coal and 113 foreign ships 30,604 tons of coal to foreign destinations. In September, 1860, 177 British vessels conveyed 58,130 tons and 101 foreign ships 27,434 tons of coal to distant ports from the same river; the total being in September, 1861, 277 cargoes comprising 91,137 tons of coal, and in September, 1860, 278 cargoes containing 85,564 tons of the mineral—an increase of 5573 tons.

COAL MINING has played sad havoc with some of the fairest spots in this country, and in no quarter has the truth of this assertion been more forcibly demonstrated than in the pleasant vale of Tunstall, about three miles to the south-west of Sunderland. But what is sentiment as compared with what the Scotch call "siller!"—and who cares for the song of the lark, the hum of the bee, the fragrance of the wild flower, or the leafy glories of the woods, when Commerce has her unnumbered flocks to feed, and Civilisation is ever seeking for the means to achieve fresh conquests? Less than half-a-dozen years ago the eastern extremity of Tunstall Hope was as pleasant a solitude as the eye could desire to look upon in the immediate neighbourhood of a large town; to-day, near a thousand human beings are toiling beneath its surface, and about a thousand more are gathered around the firesides that go to make up the pit village to which "Rhyhope Colliery" has given a name and a local habitation. With all our regrets for the Tunstall of yore, this is undeniably a "clearance" of the right sort, for, to give the poet his own way,

"Ill fares the land, to numerous till a prey,  
Where sheep accumulate, and men decay."

That policy has been reversed at Tunstall Hope; the sheep—if ever there were any—have gone where all good mutton goes, and the men at bank, if less picturesque objects in the landscape, are decidedly preferable in more ways than one, not the least of the advantages being the very large amounts of money which they spend on the evening of a Saturday in the shops of Sunderland. The coal royalty, which had for many years been in the possession of the Harwell Coal Company, extended over a space of 3000 acres, of which the workings of what is now Rhyhope Colliery were about the centre. To the north it extended almost to Tunstall Hill, and came as near to the town of Sunderland as the Cedars, where it was divided from the royalty of Monkwearmouth Colliery by a barrier 44 yards wide; eastward it was unlimited. In the early part of the year 1856, the Rhyhope Coal Company commenced to sink a shaft, which was known as "Rhyhope New Winning." The work was carried on under the direction of Mr. John Taylor, and proceeded for some time with unvarying success. When, however, the shaft—which was 15*ft.* in diameter—had been sunk to a depth of 33 fms., the work was greatly impeded by water, but by means of a double 200-horse power engine placed at the surface, upwards of 3,000,000 gallons of water were daily pumped out, and this difficulty was overcome. Another shaft was then commenced, at a distance of 160 ft. from the first. It was of the same diameter as the other, and was sunk to the same depth, but as it was not then required no further advance was made with it at that time. When the water had been drawn out of the first shaft a more formidable obstacle presented itself in the dampness of the sand through which it was necessary to sink. By a process then quite new in the practice of shaft sinking, Mr. Taylor succeeded in overcoming this difficulty in a very simple and effectual manner. As fast as the sand was brought out, the sides of the shaft were lined with iron tubbing, by which the sand was prevented from falling in the part that had been excavated. The sand, which was 16 fms. in depth, was thus passed through in the extraordinarily short space of seven weeks. From this time the work proceeded smoothly and rapidly. Several seams of coal of inferior character were passed through, until, at a depth of 254 fms., the Maundin seam, which is the one now being worked, was reached; it is 7 ft. 2 in. in thickness, and is admirably suited for household purposes. At a distance of 20 ft. below the Maundin seam lies the Hutton seam, but this at present remains untouched. The first coal from the Maundin seam was brought up in Dec. 1859, but it was not until April, 1860, that the shaft was regularly worked, and the coals brought up for shipment. About 100 men were then employed on the colliery, and the business of the colliery has steadily increased, and provision has gradually been made for the comfort of the men, until the place has assumed the dimensions of a large village. The number of men and boys now employed on the colliery is about 900, and the quantity of coals daily raised is 68 keels, or about 1400 tons. The raising of the coal has, until lately, been effected by one engine of 200-horse power, but another of the same power has just been added. Upwards of 100 horses and ponies are also employed in the pit, besides those above ground. The principal part of the work at bank is performed by a locomotive engine. The coals are lifted in cages containing four tubs each, and 2 tons 3 cwt. are brought up at each draw. They are shipped at the Sunderland Dock, to which they are conveyed by a branch line of the North-Eastern Railway, and they are also extensively sold throughout the borough of Sunderland. Preparations are being made by the company for sinking the second shaft, and it is expected that by the middle of next year the work will be proceeded with. A double engine, of 400-horse power, with two 43-in. cylinders, is being built for the purpose of pumping out the water and going through the sand. When completed, this engine will be one of the largest in the coal trade. The company have erected 330 houses for the workmen, and it is intended shortly to increase the number. Each house is provided with a pigsty and every convenience, and a plot of ground to be laid out as a garden. In the course of their operations the company were fortunate enough to meet with a quarry of limestone at a short distance from the colliery, and with the stone obtained from it the whole of the buildings, including the engine-houses and workmen's cottages, were erected, the great expense which would have been incurred by obtaining these materials from another place being thus entirely saved. Gas-works have also been built, and the whole of the premises at bank are lighted by this means. The spiritual and educational requirements of the village have not been lost sight of, and a school-house of a very handsome and commodious description has been erected by the company in the centre of the population for the children of the men employed in the colliery, and at present about 100 boys and as many girls receive instruction from a competent master and mistress. The building is well ventilated, and consists of two large rooms, with class rooms and every convenience; it is surrounded by a spacious playground. On Sunday afternoons service is conducted in one of the rooms by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of Rhyhope, and the other large room is used for a similar purpose by the dissenters. Nor are the means for securing the cleanliness, which is said to be next to godliness, forgotten—a well being now in course of sinking, from which it is intended to introduce water to the houses of the workpeople, and also to the engine-boilers, which are at present supplied by water obtained from the partially-sunk shaft. The colliery is only yet in its infancy, but already its success has been such as has fallen to the lot of no other winning in the coal field of Northern England; and it is to be hoped that in all their future operations the company may be able to congratulate themselves on the continuance of that good fortune which promises to ensure them an ample return for the capital which they so spiritedly invested in a great and hazardous undertaking.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AS COAL DEALERS.—The speech of Mr. Richard Hodgson, M.P., at the North British Railway Company half-yearly meeting, as reported in the Journal last week, has provoked considerable controversy in the local papers. A correspondent of the *Scotsman* asserts that "the company have a coal establishment at their head office in Edinburgh, managed by a 'coal clerk,' who issues orders for the coals required, and grants orders for payment of them monthly. The stationmasters—a very respectable, hard-worked, and ill-paid class of men—glad to supplement their limited incomes in an honest manner, sell all the coals they can, on which they are allowed 1*½d.* per ton; but who pockets the spoil arising from the rannage of the coal trucks is kept quiet. This rannage, or overweight, is very considerable; and it is alleged that the North British Railway Coal

Company favour those coalmasters who give the largest amount of overweight. Can this be true? It is pure fallacy to pretend that the North British Railway Coal Company benefit the public by their attempt to monopolise the coal trade by getting 'ample supplies of choice coal along the line.' The interests of the public may be safely left in the hands of industrious coal agents, whose broad depends on obtaining the best coals, and selling them at the cheapest rates. The keen competition in the regular coal trade is notorious." In reply to this communication, another correspondent writes to the same paper—"I am confident that the arrangement of the North British directors has been of great advantage to the public, bringing down, as it has done, exorbitant prices, and keeping in check the exclusive monopoly of coal agents in the North British district. That the North British Railway Company have found a considerable increase in the traffic owing to their coal-selling arrangements, there can be little doubt, from the many years they have been in operation; and I trust they may be continued for the good of the community."

NEW COAL FIELD AT NEWTON, SCOTLAND.—At a meeting of Newton freemen, held sometime ago, it was unanimously resolved to bore for coals on the Newton land, and that the search should be proceeded with immediately, on the freedoms reported to the meeting as the most likely to contain fuel. A few days ago the borers were rewarded for their pains by discovering a most extensive and rich seam of coal in a field near the Falkland junction of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, about 30 fms. below the surface. It is expected that operations for sinking the shaft of a new pit will be commenced in a few weeks.

IN THE SOUTH DURHAM DISTRICT, on the 1st inst., there were 76 blast-furnaces, of which 48 were in and 28 out of blast. The largest number of blown-out furnaces was at Consett, where out of a total of 18 only 5 were in operation. The *Sunderland Herald* denies the truth of a report which was extensively circulated last week, that the North-Eastern Railway Company were about to purchase and resume the Bishopwearmouth Ironworks.

#### MINING CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

After an interval of nearly three years since their first meeting, the Miners' and Smelters' Association opened their proceedings on Sept. 23, in the great hall of the splendid Razoumowsky Palace, an edifice devoted by the Austrian Government to the purposes of the Geological Institute. It was a subject of regret to the committee that, although the Association was intended to embrace all countries, few foreigners had taken advantage of the invitation. Prussia, Russia, and Saxony had each a representative; no less than four attended from the Hartz, but these, with one from England, formed the whole of the foreign contingent, the remainder of the 180 persons who entered their names as taking part in the Congress being from various parts of the Austrian states. The first meeting was of an introductory character; Count Breda occupied the chair, and the Ministers for Commerce and Finance, Count Wichenburg and M. von Plener, were present, and made congratulatory speeches on the good spirit which had called together so numerous an assemblage. Among the members, besides a large proportion of gentlemen in the Imperial and Royal service, many of whom had come from distant places in Hungary, Bohemia, &c., were a number of owners or lords of mining property, several of the chief mining adventurers of the monarchy, and a number of mining and metallurgical agents from private works. Among these various classes only one spirit appeared to prevail—that of rendering the meeting practically useful, and treating it with thorough good fellowship; and the merry, friendly, adjournment, after the evening meetings, to the great Beer-palace in the Landstrasse, was well suited to promote the desirable unanimity of "one and all," which, in spite of the politicians, still animates the men of mines and minerals. Throughout the whole week morning and evening meetings were held in the apartments of the Geological Institute, and a number of valuable papers were read, of some of which we hope to present our readers with a further account. A small exhibition of the products of certain metallurgical processes, plans, models, &c., occupied two of the rooms. The chief papers read to the meeting were the following:—Mr. Schott, "On the Mining and Geological Features of the Caracra District." Mr. Rittinger, "On Separation of Ores in Dressing by Griddles and Sieves;" also "On a New Form of Percussion-frame." Mr. Schell, from the Hartz, "On a New Continuous-Action Jigging Machine." Prof. Tunner, "On the Bessemer Processes." Mr. Reissacher, "On the Driving of a Large Level to a Hot Spring at Gastein, in the Salzburg Alps." Prof. Pöschl, "On Various Modes of Preserving Mine Timber from Decay." Baron von Ebner, "On Blasting by Electricity, and on the Advantages of Gun-cotton for similar purposes." Messrs. Ferientsik and Patera, "On the Extraction Processes for Silver, as carried out respectively in Eastern Hungary, and at Joachimsthal in Bohemia."

MINING IN RUSSIA.—A controversy is being carried on between two of the scientific periodicals of St. Petersburg, the *Journal des Mines* and the *Gazette de l'Academie*, as to the manner in which the mines of Russia are worked. The *Gazette* strongly condemns the system by which the Government takes the direction of most of the mining works in the country; it contends that the official system only insures a loss, and insists on the necessity of transferring this branch of industry to private enterprise, or to the management of joint-stock companies.

NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* contains the following interesting paragraph relative to the Newcastle of the antipodes, and which is the great outlet for the coal and other mineral produce of the New South Wales coal field, as Newcastle-upon-Tyne is the main channel for the produce of our northern coal field:—

Several works of importance are in progress or about to be commenced at the principal rivers and harbours along the coast by the engineer for harbours. The public wharf at Newcastle is already nearly 900 feet in length, and is being extended at either end; to the east there is a length of 200 ft. yet to finish. The sum of 5000*l.* was voted last session for the further extension of the wharf; the work has been tendered for, and the tenders are now under consideration. A steam-crane, cast for the purpose at Messrs. Napier's foundry, is being fixed upon the new wharf, for the convenience of the coal companies loading vessels at the wharf. The sum of 5000*l.* voted for the construction of a breakwater upon the northern bank being now available that work will be immediately proceeded with. It is intended to construct on the north bank inside the harbour a small timber wharf, and to connect it by a railway, about a quarter of a mile in length, with the spot from which the breakwater is to be carried. Vessels arriving at Newcastle with ballast will deposit it at the wharf, upon which it will be carried along the railway, and form the breakwater. It is estimated that the vessels coming to Newcastle for coal deposit about 5000 tons of ballast in a year. No precise length is, we believe, fixed for the breakwater, but the work will be carried on by an annual vote, and will probably extend over a number of years. The benefit, however, of the breakwater in checking the constant drift of sand from the northern bank filling up the harbour will in a short time be realised.

THE TARANAKI IRON-SAND.—Mr. S. Highley, F.G.S., in a paper read before the Geologists' Association, said—Taranaki iron-sand abounds along a certain part of the coast of New Zealand, a view of which, taken from the Government Report on the late war in that island, is placed upon the table. Sometimes the sand is washed out by heavy seas from between the rocks and boulders, but is soon washed back again on the accession of calm weather, so as to fill up all crevices, and thus make a level beach, formed of this valuable deposit. Sand identical in character is also found at the base of Mount Egmont, the extinct volcano, that stands inland about 15 miles from the shore; thus showing a connection between the two deposits, and indicating a volcanic origin for this iron ore, probably in the shape of volcanic dust, but as yet, sufficiently exact data for forming a decisive opinion on the geological bearings of the deposit seem to be wanting. The analysis of the ore by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey shows its composition to be—per-oxide of iron, 88.45; oxide of titanium, 11.43; loss, 12=100.00. On testing the specimen of iron-sand presented to the Association's collection with the magnet, it will be found to be powerfully attracted. The titanium, which imparts such a valuable character to the steel produced from this ore, is indicated in the characteristic lustre of the polished fused specimens forwarded for exhibition by Messrs. Mosely, who are at present the agents for Capt. Morshed, the gentleman who has obtained a 20 years' grant of the Taranaki iron-sand from the Government. The sand is so fine that it readily passes through a gauze sieve of 4900 holes to the square inch. A discussion followed the reading of the papers, in which Prof. Tennant, Mr. Hope, Dr. Richardson, and other gentlemen took part.

TIN MINING IN SPAIN.—Some few weeks since we referred to the introduction to the public of an influential company for working some tin deposits near the course of the Douro, and extending over nearly 350 acres, and the increasing price of tin has naturally caused considerable attention to be directed to tin mining projects wherever they may be situated. With regard to the project in question—the Zamora Tin Mining Company—the public confidence obtained has been such that the executive are enabled to give notice that they will close their subscription list on Monday next. Capt. Wm. Jeffrey, of Calbeck, has carefully inspected the property, and assayed samples of the black oxide of tin brought with him for the purpose. The result has been that he has ascertained it to be so pure as to be worth from 87*l.* to 93*l.* per ton. The black oxide of tin is found in quartz veins which traverse the decomposed granite, and in some parts the tin ore occurs in solid branches, so that the probability of remunerative results being obtained is certainly all that can be desired. The price agreed to be paid for the property is low, and from careful estimates it seems that it can, no doubt, be very cheaply developed; so that, all things considered, it appears



certain that there is a very satisfactory prospect before those embarking their capital in the Zamora Tin Mining Company.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 10.—The Quarterly Meetings of Ironmasters, their customers, and the various agents connected with the trade, were held in Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and in Birmingham to-day. On the whole, there was a fair attendance of the merchants from Liverpool, London, and parties connected with the trade in other districts of the country. The general result of the meetings is that the trade is rather better than at the beginning of last quarter, but as compared with a month or three weeks back, when an improvement was felt, and generally announced, no further movement can be reported. For the East Indies, the Continent, and the home market there is about, or nearly, an average demand; but as scarcely anything is doing for America, which is the best foreign customer in ordinary times, the trade is necessarily dull. There was an expectation a week ago that a decided improvement would be felt at the quarterly meetings, which has not been realised. This anticipation was based upon an impression, derived from advices from the North American States, that a change of policy, likely to result in a termination of the war, was probable, but subsequent news has not confirmed this expectation, consequently merchants have not purchased in anticipation of a peaceful solution of the present contest. All the accounts received from the States describe the stocks of iron as having gone down to an extremely low point, and concur in anticipating a speedy demand for iron, which must lead to importations from this country. Such transactions can at present only take place, it is thought, on a cash basis, which will necessarily impede and restrict them, but it is anticipated that absolute necessity will lead to increased purchases here shortly, although it is by no means anticipated that they will reach an average amount until peace ensues. The transactions in pig-iron at these meetings have not been extensive, as many makers had previously sold in advance, some for the whole, or nearly the whole, of the ensuing quarter. Prices are now 2s. 6d. per ton higher than they were three months ago, but this scarcely applies to pigs of the best makes, which never fell so low as others, the makers being able to command a better price, and to hold if buyers were not at once found.

The Coal Trade, as previously mentioned, is improving with the approach of winter. The dispute with the miners in part of the thick coal district continues, but is very limited in extent. The Quarter Days of the Hardware Merchants and Factors occur this week, and the accounts paid are considerably smaller than the average; in fact, the business done during this last quarter in these branches of trade has been less, probably, than for some years past. The improvement experienced a month since has not been maintained, and it is evident that it was to a considerable extent due to expectations based upon the comparatively satisfactory results of the harvest. Houses depending chiefly on North America are, of course, doing very little; and the home demand suffers from the depressing influence of the American war on the general trade of the country.

A project for the establishment of a Joint-Stock Bank in Birmingham, on the principle of Limited Liability, is now being discussed; and it is said that it has been received with so much favour as to give grounds for anticipating a successful result. The London and Westminster Bank is to be the model on which the constitution of the proposed institution is to be formed, and the shares are to be 100l., of which it is only intended to call up one-fourth; so that whilst creditors would not have the security of the unlimited liability of the shareholders, they would have a capital to fall back upon equal to four times that actually paid up.

The letter of Mr. Brough on the subject of his remarks at the meeting of the South Wales Institute of Mining Engineers, in last week's Journal, simply coincides with what your correspondent felt must be the fact, and the mistake of the reporter is not difficult to understand; he having once acquired an erroneous impression, would apply it to subsequent remarks, of the general meaning of which he was giving only a condensed account.

#### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Oct. 10.—A gradual improvement is taking place in the Iron Trade, and were it not for the suspension of operations with America we should be in a position to report a very active business. The ironmasters' quarterly meetings have opened very dull at Wolverhampton. At Birmingham, to-day, there was a better attendance, and more business transacted. There is an improved demand for pig-iron, and rates are 2s. 6d. higher for the best makes. The movement for a reduction of the wages of the men employed in the iron trade is becoming more general. Messrs. G. and E. Dawes, of the Elsecar and Milton Iron-works, have proposed to their workmen a reduction of five per cent. The men have refused to accept the reduction, and when the time arrives for enforcing it we anticipate a strike. A difference exists amongst the men at the Wilton Park Iron-works, the property of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan. The puddlers have been on strike, and on their agreeing to go to work again the ballers and heaters took objection to the construction of some of the furnaces, some of which have been recently altered, and they refuse to go to work again until the proprietors make a corresponding difference in the rates paid at the various furnaces. The proprietors object to this proposal, and so the matter at present rests. The puddlers have since gone to work, but unless the ballers go in also, or other men are employed in their places, the puddlers will be thrown out of employment. The extensive firm of Gilks, Wilson, Pease, and Co., are erecting two large lifting straps for the engineering department of their trade. The ironmasters of North Yorkshire are exporting largely for the Continent. At Rotherham and Masbro' a fair trade is doing in railway wheels. The stove-grate manufacturers are tolerably busy, considering the continuance of the strikes in the building trade. The Rotherham forge has been very actively employed in the execution of solid tyres, and at other works things are looking more healthy.

The Coal Trade has assumed a more active position now that the demand for the winter has commenced. The orders for coals for the London market are very large, but in the manufacturing districts there is less activity, owing to the depression existing in the cotton and woollen trades. The mineral traffic returns, just issued by the Great Northern Railway, show a considerably increased demand. The quantity carried by the company in the month of July, 1861, was 32,918 tons; in August it had increased to 48,439 tons, being an increase of more than 50 per cent. on the month. In September the quantity carried was 48,388 tons. The following is the number of tons sent in the month of September from the South Yorkshire collieries:—Darfield Main, 478 tons; Edmund's Main, 320; Elsecar Collieries (Earl Fitzwilliam's), 4259; High Royal, 300; Hoyland, 247; Lund Hill, 696; Oaks, 1007; Worsbrough Park, 276; Wombwell Main, 1078; Silkstone (Charlesworth's), 285; Clarke's, 3329; Cooper and Co., 1462; Newton and Co., 4328; Smith and Co., 1025; Wharfedale, 3028; Wentworth, 772; Bainbridge and Co., 320 tons. The total quantity carried by the Great Northern Company from Jan. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, was 1,208,040 tons; for the same period of 1860, 1,023,754 tons. The coal trade of Derbyshire is very active, and all the collieries are making full time. The Erewash Extension Railway, from Erewash to Clay Cross, is about being opened for mineral and goods traffic. We have frequently remarked upon the increased population of Whittington, consequent upon the opening of extensive iron-works and collieries, and this week we have to record the establishment of a railway-station in connection with the Midland, for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The station is now open for passenger traffic, and new roads have been constructed, so as to facilitate the approach to it from different parts of the town. Surveys are now being made for a most important link of railway communication between Chesterfield and Sheffield, which, if carried out, will open an immense mineral field between the two towns. The railway distance from Chesterfield to Sheffield is 24 miles; the route by the road is scarcely 12 miles. The object of the present survey is to make a direct line between the two towns, so as to include Dronfield. An immense amount of traffic would be gathered from many points of the proposed route, in addition to the obtaining a good passenger and merchandise traffic.

An explosion took place on Saturday morning, in the High Royd Colliery, near Worsbrough Park, belonging to Messrs. Stones and Hall, in which two men were severely burnt, and others seriously injured. An inquest was held on the same day on the body of a man who was killed at the Smithy Bridge Colliery the previous day. Last week two men were killed in the Mill Dam Mine by the fall of the tub.

Another fatal occurrence has taken place at Mill Dam Mine, by which two men were killed, and a third so much hurt that he is confined to his bed. There having been three men killed at this mine within a period of less than three months, and, as rumoured, in consequence of gross negligence, or mismanagement, the attention of the public has been forcibly attracted to the matter. The death of William Oldfield, on July 19, was said to have been caused by some of the men at the bottom of the shaft having unjustifiably rung a bell as a signal to the engine-driver, that he might set the engine to work again, whilst deceased was getting off the chair on which he had been let down the shaft, at a drift some fathoms higher in the shaft, in consequence of which Oldfield was precipitated to the bottom of the mine, and instantly killed. He left a widow and five young children. On this occasion a youth, named Thomas Brocklehurst, the son of one of the men employed at the mine, had charge of the engine, and although the men working at the bottom of the shaft acted recklessly in giving the signal, the directors were greatly blamed for entrusting this youth with the engine (who, moreover, was a cripple, having lost his hand about a year ago at the same mine, whilst doing something about the machinery). But, notwithstanding these catastrophes, the same youth, and another lad about his age, were continued, alternately, to drive the engine until Saturday morning, Sept. 28, when three men, named Martin Chapman, his son Robert, and Aaron Hallam, were descending the shaft to their work. At this time the engine was driven by the other lad, named Thomas Bradwell, also son of one of the workmen. It seems the engine had been thrown out of gear for some purpose, and on being put into gear again, something, it is supposed the wedge (which is only wood, instead of metal), to hold the spur-wheel, was not properly secured, either through carelessness or ignorance of the lad employed, and caused the rope to slip, and so let the chair on which the men were descending run down the shaft with fearful rapidity to the bottom. Martin Chapman was immediately killed, leaving a widow and large family, but they are most of them grown up. Aaron Hallam lingered until Monday morning, when he also died, leaving a widow and three young children; and the third man, Robert Chapman, had his leg broken, and sustained other injuries, which have confined him to his bed ever since.

The Chairman, secretary, and some of the principal directors of the company reside in Sheffield or neighbourhood, but it is said, none of these persons attended the funeral, in Sheffield or neighbourhood, but it is said, none of these persons attended the funeral,

or appear to have taken any interest in the families of any of the poor men killed. T. Bradwell, the youth driving the engine, when examined before the coroner's inquest held on Martin Chapman and Hallam, said that he was over 18 years old. He had, in fact, attained that age a few weeks ago, but he and the other youth, Brocklehurst, who is believed to be younger, have been entrusted to drive the engine nearly two years. The object of stating his age probably had reference to an Act passed last year for the regulation and inspection of Mines (23 and 24 Vic., c. 151), which amongst other things enacts that where the entrance to a mine is by means of a vertical shaft, or pit, it shall not be lawful for the owner of such mine to allow any person other than a man of the age of eighteen years or upwards, to have charge of any steam-engine, or of any part of the machinery, ropes, chains, or other tackle, or by means of which persons are brought up, or passed down, any such vertical shaft or pit, and every person so offending shall be subject to a penalty imposed by the Act of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 99, which penalty is a sum not exceeding 50l., nor less than 20l., for every offence, to be recovered (with the expenses attending the recovery) before two Justices of the Peace acting for the county where the offence shall happen. This does not interfere with the right of the families of the deceased to recover compensation. The company measured about 24 tons of ore on Sept. 27, the produce of seven weeks, from the previous measure on Aug. 9.

In last week's *Mining Journal* was recorded the conviction and sentence to four months' imprisonment of Alexander Laird, a colliery manager, for neglecting to adopt due precautions to prevent the flooding of a pit, by which two workmen lost their lives. The case being a very important one, the following letter, besides having reference to the Clay Cross accident, will be read with interest by all engaged in colliery operations:—

"This singular case of conviction is one well deserving public discussion; and a thorough and impartial review of the evidence given in the Glasgow Court by the Crown witnesses, and of all the features of the so-called crime, will, I think, convince the most sceptical that Mr. Laird's imprisonment, short as it is, cannot be reconciled with the principles of justice. In making such a statement as this, I by no means imply that either judge, jury, or counsel were actuated by any feelings of partiality, or that, according to their own convictions, they in the least degree lost sight of the honour and integrity of the law. On the other hand, I think the judge manifested a degree of clemency and kindness towards the prisoner which could scarcely have been anticipated from the verdict. In calling this a singular case of conviction, I mean not only is the verdict somewhat remarkable and astonishing, but that, as far as I know, it is the only one of the kind that has ever been given by a British jury. A short time ago several lives were lost by the inundation of the Clay Cross Colliery, Derbyshire. The workings of the colliery were under the superintendence of a very able engineer, and he was perfectly well aware that the drainage by which the water entered was going in a direction parallel to an old waste full of water, and, according to the plan of the old waste, the drainage was far enough from it for perfect safety; but, alas! the whole of the excavations of the old pit were not shown on the plan, and the water was held into a point where it was never drained. The old colliery in this case was commenced by the great George Stephenson himself, and frequently visited by this eminent engineer; and the colliery in which the accident occurred was under the superintendence of Mr. Stephenson's favourite mining engineer. The question of bore-holes was well ventilated in the evidence in this case; but the Act of Parliament simply requires 'that bore-holes be kept in advance of places approaching old wastes.' Now, going parallel to and approaching are of widely different significations. The verdict in the Clay Cross case, given after a most searching investigation, was that of 'Accidental Death.' Let us see in what particulars the Kelvin-side Pit case agrees with the Clay Cross one. The 'mine' or drainage in the sandstone was not approaching the waste, but going in a direction parallel to it. The place held into was not the coal workings of the old waste, but a drainage made upwards into the roof for the purpose of 'proving the fault,' and was not shown on the old plan. The perpetrator of this crime should have been the prisoner in the case. If bore-holes had been used as a precaution in the Clay Cross Colliery, they would have been made in the direction of the old waste, and not in that of the unsuspicious place held into. Bore-holes in the Kelvin-side pit would have been made in the direction of the old coal waste, and, as was plainly admitted by the Crown evidence, could not have prevented the accident. In both these cases the cause of accident and loss of life was the neglect of properly and accurately recording the drainage of the old colliery workings. In the Clay Cross case this neglect was made by a subordinate to the manager, under whose supervision the accident took place. In the Kelvin-side Pit case the neglect is due to a man in no way connected with Laird! Which was the just verdict? The destruction of human life in coal mining is most deplorable and fearful; and I do not wonder at a judge wishing to do something by way of giving moral effect to what is doubtless a most salutary law, but to imprison an innocent man is assuredly an injustice, however beneficial the example may be."

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 10.—Both the Coal and Iron Trades have been brisker for the last few days than for some time. There is a good demand for coal, and large shipments are made. The scarcity of vessels has been severely felt, and necessarily freights run high. The Newport docks are full of large vessels. Within the last fortnight the trade of the port has so materially improved that it was never known to be in a better state. There are nine timber ships now discharging, principally from the Baltic. Messrs. W. Williams and Co. have extensive orders on hand from the eminent contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Co. An extra number of men are employed, and the orders on hand will take the next three months to accomplish. The *Mennon*, one of the largest steamers that ever visited the port, arrived on Friday from Bordeaux. She loaded 81 tons of iron from the Tredgar Company, and 529 tons of coal from the Machen Company, and on Monday evening she was ready to sail. This dispatch in discharging ballast and loading gives great credit to the officials of the port. Freights continue to increase at the three ports. The trade of Cardiff wears a far better aspect than it has done for the last three months. A large number of ships have arrived, and things look encouraging. At Swansea the arrivals have been more than the average, and business consequently begins to look a little brighter. A number of vessels have been chartered for the Mediterranean and French ports, and freights have an upward tendency. The different iron and coal-works are more busily engaged, and fresh orders have arrived. The Hiredale iron-works have been virtually given up by the Crawshays, as the lease has been allowed to expire without being renewed. The effect of this, it is stated, will be that the extensive plant and machinery will become the property of the lord of the manor. On Monday, Sept. 30, Messrs. Corbett and Clark, the Marquis of Bute's agents, took formal possession of that part of the property which belongs to the Marquis. Various rumours are afloat as to the works being in the market, but nothing definite is yet known.

The South Mostyn Colliery accident is exciting much attention amongst the mining men of this district. From the reports which have appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and the local papers of the neighbourhood where the accident occurred, it appears that the ventilator took fire before the report of the explosion was heard. The destruction of the ventilator prevented any efforts being made for the recovery of the bodies, and consequently choked-damp was the great misfortune of death on this occasion. The machine is the invention of Mr. W. P. Struvé, of Swansea, and a similar one is in use at the Black Vein Colliery, Risca, where about ten months ago 132 persons lost their lives. From the evidence given at that inquest, it is clearly proved that the machine was not in fault on the occasion, and despite the tremendous effects of the explosion the ventilation was not stopped. However, this unfortunate accident at South Mostyn seems to imply a defect in the machine, and we shall see what explanation Mr. Struvé will offer. At the Risca inquest he attended, and gave evidence on the occasion of the machine. He there said that his patent had expired, and he had not renewed it; therefore, he has now no pecuniary interest in the machine. Mr. Lionel Brough, the Government Inspector, in his evidence before the Coroner at Risca, whilst admitting the great capabilities of the machine, said "Any serious breakage of these machines, or the power that drives them, would be very nearly tantamount to the loss of the entire colliery, or its lengthened suspension." In another part of his evidence he gives the decided preference to the old mode of ventilation by a furnace, as there would be less danger in case of an accident, and the supply of air would not be limited, as in the case of the machine. When the whole of the evidence given at the South Mostyn inquest is before the public, we shall then be better able to judge where the fault lay.

At the Blackwood Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, before Mr. F. Levick and Capt. Marsh, four colliers were charged with having been concerned in the Abercrombie Riots. Nearly the same evidence was adduced as on the previous occasion, when twelve men were committed for trial. The magistrates after hearing the evidence, committed all four prisoners, bail being accepted.—Thomas Revington was charged before the same magistrates with neglecting his duty. The defendant was a furnaceman, in the employ of the Rhymney Iron Company, and he left the fire unattended for a whole day and night. The magistrates commented severely on his conduct, and he was fined 20s., or 21 days' imprisonment.

IMPROVED FIRE-BARS.—Some short time since an improved description of fire-bar was introduced by Mr. Joseph Wright, of Birmingham, and so great has been the success attending their use that a company has been formed—the Patent Movable Fire-Bar Company—for working the unexpired term of the patent. The use of the movable bars ensures the utmost economy of fuel, combined with the maximum generation of steam; the slag is gradually brought forward from the back of the furnace, where it is formed and deposited on the dead plate at the mouth. Testimonials of a very flattering character have been received, and Messrs. Charles Wye Williams, of Liverpool, and to J. T. Woodhouse, of Derby, have permitted reference to be made to them as to the merits of the bars. The representative of the Birmingham Improvement Commissioners certifies that the bars have been in use on the "Frisco" for two years, and that they have proved more serviceable than ordinary bars, lasting about double the time, and enabling the stoker to keep his fires cleaner. Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co. write that they effect a considerable saving in the slack consumed, and also in the repairs of the boilers and brickwork. Messrs. Trow and Sons, of the Sawing, Planing, and Moulding Mills, Wednesbury, get 25 per cent. more steam with 5 per cent. less fuel; and Mr. Felix Webb, of the Patent Tube Works, Wednesbury, considers that they save him 5s. or 6s. per day in slack, that they have paid for themselves many times over, and that though erected in Oct., 1858, they appear (Aug. 30, 1861) to work as well as ever. It may be mentioned that the bars are used on one of the New York mail steamers, and in the iron districts are used for puddling-furnaces, in the place of wrought-iron bars, where they are found to be of great advantage, and that slack can be used instead of coal, as formerly. It has been proved, moreover, that where the bars are properly attended to the smoke nuisance is entirely done away with.

TRIAL OF A NEW LAND STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—An engine manufactured by Messrs. Shand and Mason, of the Blackfriars-road, was publicly tried at Rosher's Wharf, Holland-street, Blackfriars, on Monday, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, amongst whom were Capt. Shaw, superintendent of the London Fire Brigade; Mr. W. M. Browne, of the Westminster Fire Office; Mr. Zerah Colburn, C.E.; Mr. F. Young, C.E.; Mr. Charles F. King, M.E.; Mr. G. H. Birkbeck, C.E.; Mr. Benson, late of Lincoln, U.S.; &c. Jets of 17½ inches were projected 154 ft. vertically, and 195 ft. horizontally, and 1½ inches 17½ ft. vertically, and 225 ft. horizontally, under an average working pressure of 90 lbs. per square inch. This engine, with two others now in course of completion, comprise an order for the London and North-Western Railway Company.

HEATING FEED WATER.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Whitlam, of Accrington, which relates to certain improved methods of heating feed water. In the pipe which carries the steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or in the escape-pipe of a high-pressure engine, or in suitable chambers, he places a number of metal boxes, each having a volute spiral coil. The vessels are united, so as to allow the steam to pass from one to the other and to heat the several coils, and the water passing over the surfaces thus heated is raised to a high temperature.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

There has been an average amount of business transacted during the week, although the market has not been an active one. From the general improvement which has taken place in the standard for the raw material, we may reasonably anticipate a better and more satisfactory market for shares.

EAST BASSETT shares, which had considerably receded, suddenly advanced on Wednesday, in consequence of a reported improvement. NORTH BASSETT shares, which have been in good demand for some time past, have very much declined. WHEAL STON shares have been in fair request at improved rates, and continue firm. SOUTH TOLGUS shares have advanced, and in good request. CONDBURGH shares have been very much sought after at present rates. COOK'S KITCHEN and NORTH TREKERRY shares are in request, but without any material change in price. EAST CARN BREA shares have been fairly dealt in all the week, although there has been some fluctuations in price. EAST CARBARON and MARKE VALLEY shares have been firm all the week at advanced prices, and the approaching account will no doubt make them firmer. WEST CARADON shares are offered at lower rates, and not very active at minimum quotations. TRELAUGH shares are sought for at improved prices. HERONSFOOT shares are quiet at present prices. LUDCOTT shares have been in good request at buyers' figures, although many have changed hands, waiting, no doubt, the result of the negotiation for the adjoining mine and materials. NORTH DOWNS shares have been largely dealt in, but no important change in the quotations, notwithstanding the mine is reported to possess some improving and cheering prospects. NEW TRELEIGH shares remain without an advance, and shares more freely offered. TINCROFT shares have been in fair request, and transactions have taken place at higher prices. STYLLY PAUS shares are heavy at present prices. EAST GRENVILLE shares are less firm. FUR GREAT RESTALAKE shares a sudden and active demand has taken place, and several bargains effected at improved rates. CARN CAMBORNE shares find buyers at present quotations. An enquiry for GRAMBLER and ST. AUBYN shares have sprung up, and prices improved, indicative of some improvement in the mine. GREAT WHEAL MARTHA shares have been in good demand at improved rates. HINGSTON DOWNS shares have also been largely dealt in, in consequence of the improved position of the mine. WHEAL ARTHUR and SORTIDGE CONSOLS shares have partaken fairly of the business of the week; in the latter a very large number have changed hands, and at advanced prices. NORTH ROBERT shares are being required for. LADY BRITHA, EAST RUSSELL, and WHEAL EDWARD shares are being dealt in, but not very actively.

EAST CARADON quarterly account was held at Salisbury on Thursday, when a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared, carrying to credit of next account 1870l. 1s. 4d., after payment of lord's dues for the quarter, being an increase of 328l. over the previous one. The three-monthly sale of copper ores realised 6444l. 17s. 5d., the average cost of working being about 554l. per month. The managing agent's report will be found *in extenso* among the Mining Correspondence of this day's Journal. The caunter lode in the 60 end east is improved, and now worth 35l. per fm., indicative of a further great improvement. The same level west is worth 25l. per fm.; about 25 fathoms behind this end they are driving on the part left standing, which is now believed to be the main part of the lode, and is worth 20l. per fm. The 50 east is worth 75l. per fm. The manager congratulated the meeting on the prospects of the mine, considering they never looked so well as at the present time. MARKE VALLEY meeting was held the same day. The abstract of accounts showed the sale of ores for June, July, and Aug., amounted to 5390l. 8s. 3d., and the costs for the same period, with lord's dues, to be 3001l. 4s. 3d.; leaving a credit balance of 2389l. 4s. 1d. A dividend of 5s. per share was made, after payment of which a balance of 794. 4s. 1d. on the three months' workings is found. The balance of cash in the bankers' hands, after payment of all liabilities and also the above dividend, is given as 5121l. 16s. 8d. The agent's report will be found in another column.

WEST ROSE DOWNS meeting was also held on Thursday. The accounts show a credit balance of 713l. 10s. 4d. The audit is being driven south to intersect the several lodes known to pass through that portion of the ground. They have recently intersected a very promising lode, but have not opened upon it, nor will they do so for some time. The gossan lode, on which they purpose continuing their engine-shaft, is spoken of as a most excellent lode. They are progressing with the engine, which is now being put together.

PROOF four-monthly account was held on Oct. 1; the profit for that period is given at 1321l. 16s. 3d., and the balance of assets over liabilities is given at 2882l. 1s. 4d., from which a dividend of 35s. per share was declared, carrying 1070l. 18s. 7d. to the credit of the next account. The mine continues to look remarkably well, particularly in the 106, 117, and 127 fm. levels; and as all the machinery is in good working order there is no probability of any expense beyond the current costs. Had not a decline taken place in the lead market the mine would have paid a 2l. dividend, and considerably increased the balance.

HINGSTON DOWNS is reported to have further improved in the 85 west; the end had fallen off in value, but is now looking better, and worth 40l. per fm.; the rise continues the same level, the 100 is valued at 40l., and the rise at 30l. per fm. An important feature is the winze sinking from the 85 to the 100, which is worth from 55l. to 60l. per fm., and will lay open some valuable ground.

At CORNBURY they are progressing satisfactorily; the lode in the western shaft is looking well, with a great influx of water. At TREGOUS HEAD Tin Mine, a meeting was held at Roche, on Saturday last, when the prospects of the mine were considered sufficiently good to warrant the erection of an engine, and it was resolved to have a portable one at once, and an adjournment took place for next Thursday, when a call will be made. At WHEAL ANNE (St. Austell) the operations are going on satisfactorily; the deep audit, as well as at Nine Stones, continues productive. Another lode has been partially opened upon, and from appearances likely to prove productive on becoming more developed. The first parcel of tin will be sold to-morrow, and although the quantity will not be large, it will prove the harbinger of a greater and regular quantity.

At WHEAL ARTHUR the operations are going on very satisfactorily, and the prospects are more cheering as the ground is being developed. The Edward lode, at the 50 west, is large, productive, and promising, with every appearance of an early improvement. There are several other places which bid fair to come off shortly, which will, if successful, put a different appearance upon the property altogether. At GREAT WHEAL MARTHA the shaft is down to the required depth, and preparations are being made for driving a level at the 42. The stopes in back of the 42, and the other productive places, are without alteration; the tribute department looks well. At GREAT WHEAL TREGUSE the prospects continue to improve, as the ground is being opened, and it appears that only time is required to develop the deposits of copper ore which practical men in the locality fully believe exists not far off from their present operations. The lode in the 80 west continues to improve in value and importance, and is now worth from 7l. 10s. to 8l. per fm. They have commenced a winze to communicate the 70 and 80, in a large and productive lode, which will open up good tribute ground, as well as improve the ventilation of the mine. At EAST BASSETT an improvement has been reported in the 80, now worth full 35l. per fathom. The 90 is producing excellent stones of copper ore; and, from the latest communication, the discovery continues to maintain its size and character.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED is represented to look very promising for an early improvement. The character of the lode, and the highly favourable change which has taken place in the western ground, are hailed by practical men as indicative of great results. They also expect to intersect the south part of the new south lode daily.

EAST ROSEWARNE is reported to have improved in several important points—in the 65 east and west, and also in the back, it will average fully 12l. per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 40 east has very much improved, and the work in the slide is very good, and my correspondent says: "I saw in the account-house a lump from the winze weighing about 2½ cwts. of rich ore."

NEW WHEAL VOR and EAST WHEAL METAL: The present position of the mine continues cheerful, but there are points in the 60 and 60, on Bramble lode, which present encouragement, whilst the levels above are suspended. On Smith's lode the operations are continued with better prospects, and from the fact of their being in the locality of mines that have proved rich, with the Great Wheal Vor main lode passing through the set, it is to be hoped that on the achievement of the objects in view it may prove as good as its neighbours. In the last quarter, ending with September, only 5 tons 13 cwt. 1 gr. 22 lbs. of tin were sold, whilst the previous quarter produced 12 tons 10 cwt. 3 gr. 15 lbs. WENDRON CONSOLS quarterly account was held on October 8. The financial statement shows a credit balance of 691l. The mine continues to look very promising, and the prospects more favourable for the next account. The tin sold during the quarter realised 4568l., and had the price been the same as at the corresponding period last year it would have realised 750l. more.

Among the tin mines of the extreme West there has been a fair amount of business transacted, and active enquiries for some of the following maintained:—ROSEWARNE UNITED, Providence, Margaret, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, and Wendron Consols. GREAT FORTUNE shares, which have been in good demand since receded in price, are now being sought for, and Basset and Gwiltia maintain their position and favouritism.

At NORTH HARPOD MINES the operations are being carried on with every prospect of great results. The high opinion formed of this property is confirmed by all who have recently inspected the works that are going on, whilst every preparation is making to prove the value of the numerous and highly-mineralised lodes, by the erection of adequate machinery. At WEST SILVER BANK they recently made a very important and valuable discovery of lead, estimated at full 30l. per fm. A powerful water-wheel is about to be erected, which will enable them to work the mine to an excellent profit.

PANT-Y-BWAITH: The prospects are reported to be very much improved, and, from present appearances, will before long become a good mine. 20 tons of lead were sold a short time since, and another 20 tons will be ready for sale on Thursday week. LORD RICHARD, a young mine, with an aristocratic name, is reported to be opening out very favourably. They have sunk two shafts on the lode, and both are producing lead ore.

ROSEBOROUGH continues to make large returns of lead ore. They sold on Thursday 103 tons, being one month's raisings. The mine is looking well. At BRYN GWOG the lode at the engine-shaft is very rich, and the mine throughout looking well. LONG RAKE has sold 28 tons of lead, at 12l. 14s. 6d. per ton, which is the first parcel, but, from the general appearance of the mine, many more are likely to follow.

"Frisco" is a piece of ground near the Channel, which has been recently taken up, and from the character of the ground, and the lodes reported to traverse the set, which have been highly productive in a similar stratification, it may be considered an important piece of mineral property, of which more will be said anon.

JAMES LANE.

Mr. W. LELEAN communicates the following:—The ordinary course of monetary affairs during the past week has been characterised by an important event in connection with financial arrangements in France. Although the Bank authorities in Paris twice advanced their rate of discount, until it reached the comparatively high quotation of 6 per cent., they were unable to restrain the efflux of bullion from their vaults, and it therefore became necessary to resort to palliative measures, with a view to avoid a crisis, which might otherwise follow. An exceptional policy was, therefore, considered desirable, and an arrangement has been entered into with several Parisian bankers by which three months' bills will be drawn on Rothschilds and Barings to the extent of 2,000,000l., which will be transmitted in gold. It is fully believed that this supply will place the authorities in a position to meet their immediate specie requirements, to restore the equilibrium, to revive confidence among the monetary and commercial public, and also on the Bourse, where the uncertainty previously existing had created some depression. With regard to the condition of our own market, very little change can yet be reported. There is still a superabundance of money, and the banks and discount houses continue to negotiate commercial securities as low as 3½ per cent., which is sufficient to divert business from the Bank of England, where the stock of other securities has consequently declined to 17,440,368l. Nevertheless, the opinion is entertained that a flow of gold across the Channel may ultimately have the effect of creating rather more firmness, if, indeed, it should not be instrumental in inducing the directors to adjust their minimum at a higher point. An alteration, however, amounting to ½ or 1 per cent. would not, after all, be a matter of very serious import, and it would certainly not exercise any adverse influence either in connection with trade or industrial enterprise. An upward tendency in the rates of discount might, perhaps, be rather favourable than otherwise, inasmuch as it will be indicative of more active employment for capital, which is absolutely necessary before affairs can resume their wonted activity and prosperity. The payment of the October dividends, which will commence on Monday next, will, no doubt, afford relief, and stimulate the demand for investment, in which mining shares are expected to participate especially, as many of the principal undertakings are now attracting more attention than for some time past.

NORTH BASSETT shares have declined from 6½ (the quotation of last week) to 4½, owing to the lode in Grace's shaft proving to be a small bunch of ore, it having fallen



from 60¢ to 10¢ per ton, and watered to be in the mine. ALFRED CONSOLS shares have been dealt in from 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., being an improvement on last week's prices. EAST BASSETT shares every appearance of a lasting and profitable property. An improvement has taken place in the 80¢ level, which caused a little excitement amongst the "bears," and shares advanced to 75s. 80s; the lode is worth 40¢ per fathom. They have every reason to believe that these shares will have a great rise, and should be bought. PROVIDENCE shares have been in demand, and very few are on the market, a great number having been purchased by the public for investment. ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSON UNITED is looking very well, and from the present prospects shares are likely to have an advance. STRATFORD PARK shares are receding, and likely to go lower, as there is nothing new in the mine warrant present prices. EAST CARBON shares have been in request, at previous quotations. TRELTON CONSOLS shares remain quiet, but the mine is improving. WHEAL MARGERY shares have been enquired for, and sales effected at advanced rates. The entire mine is selling for the low sum of 8000¢. There is all the necessary machinery on the mine, in good order, which will carry operations on for a considerable period. SOUTH DARRHEN shares are worth attention. The last report is of a highly satisfactory character, and, judging from the operations which are being carried on, there is no doubt that in a short time very profitable results will be realised. The shares are at a very low figure, and well worth the attention of those who seek a speculation which has every element of success.

From Mr. E. COOKE:—There has been a larger amount of business done during the past week than for a long time past. The transactions have been both numerous and in many different mines, and a good rise has been established in the respective properties that have been chiefly dealt in. The leading mine of the day is undoubtedly EAST CARADON, in which a large business has been done at advanced prices, notwithstanding the cautious and speculations by interested parties to be consulted on the merits of the property. What a pitiful sight is this to all who desire the welfare of legitimate mining to witness such puny efforts to depreciate this, one of the best and most respectably managed mine that has been brought before the notice of the public for many years. Some two years since the shares in this mine were selling at a few shillings each; since which dividends of 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and on the 9th inst. 12s. 6d. have been declared, and the prospective one is 15s. Hence we contend that East Caradon must be classed among the very best mines that was ever brought before the public, and one that will be a good and steady investment for many years to come. We ventured in our last to predict that Southridge Consols were worth buying. The price was then 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Not having any interest personally in the mine, we may be pardoned for again reiterating our opinion that the prospects warrant the shares yet attaining a higher figure. EAST CARBON shares have again improved in price. With such prospects of becoming a dividend property as this mine presents, a slight reaction in the price of the shares should cause no alarm to the shareholders. NORTH BASSETT shares have receded from 8¢ buyers, to 5¢ sellers. This reaction alone would warrant us in saying that a few shares could be held on at current price; but, independent of this, the mine having been before the public for several years, and at one period a good dividend one, is very sensitive of any change that may take place. GREAT RETALACK shares receded at one period during the week to 19s., but have since advanced to 24s. The chances of this becoming a lead mine in depth are becoming more apparent than ever; we, therefore, consider the mine exceedingly cheap at current price. HINGSTON DOWNS CONSOLS shares have been largely dealt in. The late improvements in this mine justify the expectation of it again becoming a dividend property. The shares have had a slight reaction, but they are advancing again. WHEAL GYLLS shares still maintain their late advance, and we know of no mine that presents better chances for a considerable rise than this. There are several mines that may be safely invested in at present prices, which are now selling below their intrinsic value.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending October 5, 66¢. 15s. 8d.; number of passengers, 16,028.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending October 6 was 11,977. 18s. 3d.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND IRON DEALERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE MORTGAGEES OF AN INSOLVENT MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THE NORTH A CONSIGNMENT OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT:—

FINISHED BEST SCRAP IRON. CAST STEEL BLISTER STEEL, DRIFT BOLT STEEL. UDDLED BARS AND BLOOMS, AND HEAVY SCRAP IRON. SCRAP STEEL, SPIRING STEEL, AND SPIRING STEEL IRON. TWELVE TONS BEST RIVETS, assorted. WAGON AXLES, SAW PLATES, CIRCULAR SAW. TEN TONS INDIAN CHARCOAL PIG IRON. OLD BRASS AND COPPER. LARGE AND SMALL LATHES. ENGINE CASTINGS, CAST IRON PILLARS. ANVILS, BOLTS, AND NUTS.

Everything is of very best quality. Catalogues, with order to view attached, sent post free on receipt of six stamps. ALEXANDER SPARROW AND CO., Metal Brokers, Liverpool.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INVENTORS.—The determined hostility evinced in certain influential quarters towards patent property, and the strenuous efforts which will probably be made during the next Session of Parliament to alter the Laws Relating to Patents, have rendered it desirable that an Association of Inventors, and of those interested in the working of patents, should immediately be organised. Gentlemen willing to assist in forming the Association are requested to communicate at once with R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Hon. Sec., 71, Fleet-street, London.

PATENT MOVABLE FIRE BAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

DIRECTORS. SAM'L. H. BLACKWELL, Esq., Ironmaster, Dudley. SAM'L. THORNTON, Esq., Merchant, Birmingham. JONATHAN GRINDROD, Esq., C.E., Liverpool. JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Engineer, Lillishall. OFFICES.—16, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

WRIGHT'S PATENT BARS FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS, PUDDLING AND OTHER FURNACES. The proprietors have great pleasure in recommending the above as the simplest and best arrangement in use. The bars have already been adopted by some of the leading firms in the Midland Iron District in various channel and ocean-going steamers, and the large breweries in Burton, and have, in every case, given great satisfaction. For prices charged, apply at the company's office, Liverpool. AGENTS WANTED; also, TENDERS from ironfounders for CASTING the BARS.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND GENERAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHANDOS CHAMBERS, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.; AND DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase. Deposit 5s. per share, and the shares to be paid in full by monthly payments of 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS. Major-General PEMBERTON. Capt. THOMAS PONSORBY, R.N. Lieut. C. B. BAYLY, R.N. COMPTON BISHOP, Esq. J. APPELEY, Esq. J. HARDING, Esq.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank (Temple Bar Branch). STANDING COUNSEL.—Thomas Dunbar Ingram, Esq. SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Gold and Son, 2, Whitefriars-street. SECRETARY.—R. Griffith Schofield, Esq.

The Managers of the Professional and General Trade Protection Offices, in the course of business, having received numerous applications from their members in different parts of the country to negotiate loans, and in consequence of the increasing demand for pecuniary accommodation, and the very heavy rate of interest charged, together with the ruinous costs incurred, have determined on establishing a company, which will enable an honest man to preserve himself from ruin at a time of pecuniary embarrassment without recourse to assistance which must eventually prove disastrous to his interests. The objects of the company are as follow:—To advance sums from £5 to £10,000 upon all kinds of available and approved security, viz., Freehold, leasehold, copyhold, personal, deposit of deeds, dock warrants, bills of sale, bills of exchange, promissory notes, book debts, &c., at the lowest rate of interest consistent with safety and the interests of the shareholders.

The peculiar features of the company are as follow:—

- 1.—The company is established under the Limited Liability Act, which limits the liability of the shareholder to the amount of his shares only.
- 2.—The shares are £5 each; and to enable all classes (particularly working men) to become shareholders the shares are to be paid for on the same principle as building and freehold land society shares, by instalments, until the full amount is paid.
- 3.—The monthly contribution on each share is five shillings.
- 4.—Shareholders to be allowed to draw two-thirds of the amount paid by them at any time, at the ordinary rates of interest, on their own responsibility only, without affecting the profits accruing on their shares.
- 5.—The discounting business conducted at the current rate.
- 6.—All transactions with the company treated with the most perfect secrecy.
- 7.—Deposits received and interest allowed at the current rate.
- 8.—Shares may be paid in full, and a proper discount for immediate payment allowed.
- 9.—Interest on the shares at 6 (six) per cent., payable from the profits half-yearly.
- 10.—Annual balance-sheet.

Full particulars and forms of application may be had on application to the secretary.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN AND COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND THEIR SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 6s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Basset and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD. A considerable amount of money is locked up in mining shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the purchase and sale of shares of every description, independent of the mining market.

FOR SPECIAL SALE.—Messrs. FULLER and Co. have £6500 worth of shares on hand, paying regular dividends of from 12½ to 15 per cent. Also, £2750 worth of progressive shares, upon which from 200 to 300 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months, and perfectly free from risk. Full particulars may be had.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Bankers: Bank of England.

## Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR CALLAO.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND do hereby give notice that, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Two o'clock, they will be ready to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and delivering at Callao—

FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF SOUTH WALES COALS, Fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam vessels.

The conditions of the contract, and a form of the tender, may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of the tender, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Callao," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £400 for the due performance of the contract.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, October 3, 1861.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company are OPEN TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the WHOLE or PART of the following OLD MATERIALS, according to the terms and conditions of sale, to be had on application to Mr. James, the company's storekeeper:—

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY PAIRS of OLD WHEELS and AXLES, weighing about 80 tons.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY worn out TYRES, weighing about 24 tons.

ABOUT FORTY-FIVE TONS of LOW MOOR TYRES.

ABOUT SIXTY TONS of SCRAP IRON.

ABOUT TWENTY-FOUR TONS of TURNINGS.

ABOUT NINETEEN TONS of OLD SPRING STEEL.

ABOUT THREE TONS of OLD SHEETING.

ABOUT TEN TONS of OLD GREASE.

ABOUT THREE TONS of FIRE BARS.

ABOUT THREE TONS of OLD STEEL FILES.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, to be sent in on or before the 30th inst., endorsed "Tender for Old Materials." S. SMILES, Sec.

London Bridge Terminus, October 10, 1861.

THE SWANPOOL SMELTING WORKS.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SMELTING WORKS NEAR FALMOUTH, CORNWALL, FOR SALE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be

HOLDEN at the Green Bank Hotel, Falmouth, on Monday, the 28th day of Oct., 1861, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING, in One Lot, with rack-wheel and everything in the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, all that VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE PROPERTY situate in Swanpool, in the parish of Budock, near Falmouth, known as the SWANPOOL SMELTING WORKS, together with the various MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS thereon, particulars of which appear in hand-bills.

The above works are of a very superior description, no expense having been spared in their erection to render them most efficient and complete, and having been constructed by the company within the last two years they will be found in excellent repair and condition.

The above may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. ROSS, in charge thereof, and further particulars of the sale may be had on application to Mr. FREDERICK MARSHALL, the official liquidator of the Swanpool Mining Company (Limited), in Truro; or to Messrs. VALLANCE and VALLANCE, solicitors, No. 20, Essex-street, Strand, London; or to Mr. STOKES, solicitor, Truro.—Dated Truro, October 10, 1861.

TIN MINE IN CORNWALL.—FOUR GENTLEMEN, having spent a few hundreds of pounds in EXPLORING a PIECE of MINERAL GROUND IN ONE of the BEST TIN DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, and having DISCOVERED therein TWO VERY FINE TIN LODES, producing RICH TIN ORES, are DESIROUS of being JOINED by OTHERS who will expend a similar sum, with themselves, to bring the mine into a profitable state. Or they will SELL the SETT, taking shares with any respectable company that may be formed for working the same.—Communications, treating for the same, or requesting permission to inspect, may be addressed to Capt. JAMES THOMAS, East End, Redruth.

VALUABLE TIN MINE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN HAVE SPENT A LARGE SUM OF MONEY IN OPENING AN EXCELLENT TIN MINE IN CORNWALL, and there is no doubt that it will soon give large profits. AN INTEREST THEREIN, and also IN TWO OTHER FIRST-RATE MINES in full working, certain sum to pay, MAY BE OBTAINED by bona fide investors in bona fide mines on application to JAMES HOLLOW, Mining Offices, Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall, and 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.—September 13, 1861.

ENGINE AND CRUSHER FOR SALE.—A 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, stroke 8 feet in cylinder, and 6 feet in shaft, with a BOILER about 10 tons. A CRUSHER, 19 in. rolls, with rack-wheel and everything complete. The above are all in excellent condition, and may be seen at Wheal Ellen, near Scorrier Station, by application to Capt. MINERS, on the mine, or to Mr. PIKE, Camborne.

WANTED, SECOND HAND, A PAIR OF SHEARS, DRIVEN by a small STEAM CYLINDER, to CUT HOT IRON UP TO TWO INCHES SQUARE.

WANTED, SECOND HAND, A SLIDE LATHE, 12 to 14 in. centre.

WANTED, SECOND HAND, A LATHE for TURNING LARGE and SMALL ROLLS at an ironworks.

WANTED, SECOND HAND, A SMALL SHEARING and PUNCHING MACHINE, to be worked by hand.

N.B.—Each machine must be of most approved make, and in perfect working order. Apply, stating price and particulars, to "A. X." Post-office, Newport, Monmouthshire.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD DISCOVERIES.—A CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who went out to Australia to direct the machinery of the Patent Gold Washing Company (Limited), but which was unfortunately lost in the ship *Ullonia*, together with two of his sons, PROPOSES to AVAIL HIMSELF of the GOLD DISCOVERIES recently made in NOVA SCOTIA, and to INTRODUCE and WORK his PATENTED METHODS of EXTRACTING GOLD, which are CALCULATED to PREVENT the ENORMOUS WASTE of the PRECIOUS METAL which is known to attend every process of gold extraction now in use, both by washing as well as quartz crushing and amalgamating.

It is estimated that a small capital of £500 would be sufficient to enable him to complete all the machinery required, and to establish its value by the practical result of working on the gold fields of Nova Scotia.

He is willing to go out with one or two of his surviving sons, and to direct the undertaking, in consideration of receiving a moderate share of the gold obtained, or upon a fixed salary.

References to most respectable gentlemen will be given as to his trustworthiness, experience, and capability, as well as the efficiency of the methods of extracting gold. Gentlemen who wish to associate themselves in this project are requested to address their letters to "Engineer," Post-office, Walthamstow, Essex.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (being the twenty-ninth) has this day been DECLARED on the shares in this company, PAYABLE forthwith.

Dated October 3, 1861. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

N.B.—Certificates must be left at the office of the company, 1, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., ten clear days, in order to be examined and marked.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of this company, held at their office, 43, Dame-street, Dublin, this day (the 10th inst.),

EDWARD WRIGHT, Esq., in the chair, The following resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq.:—That the directors' report now read, and statement of accounts, be received and adopted.

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by C. H. CHATTON, Esq.:—That a dividend of £2 per share (free of income tax) be now declared for the half-year ended 1st September, 1861, payable on and after Friday, the 1st day of November next, to the proprietors now registered in the books of the company.

EDWARD WRIGHT, Chairman. H. A. CRUISE, Sec.

43, Dame-street, October 10, 1861.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TWO POUNDS PER SHARE (free of income tax) has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 1st September, 1861, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the proprietors on and after FRIDAY, the 1st of Nov. next, at the company's office, 43, Dame-street, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock, and in London at Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge, and Co.'s.

Dublin, October 10, 1861. By order, HENRY A. CRUISE, Sec.

PENCRAG UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PER SHARE has been made on the shares of this company, such call being due and PAYABLE at the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, in the City of London, on the 31st day of October inst.

By order, W. S. TROTTER, Sec.

Offices, 1, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., October 4, 1861.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 15th day of the month, preparatory to the above meeting, and will remain so closed until after the 24th inst.

T. HANCOCK, Manager.

1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, October 10, 1861.

THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share, which will be returned if no allotment be made.

No call to exceed 5s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

For the purpose of working most valuable veins of lead ore under Hogston Hall Farm, in extent 295 acres, actually adjoining the western boundary of the celebrated Snailbeach Mine, two miles from the Ministry Railway station, Shropshire. The main lode of that mine has been recently discovered in this sett.

The strictest investigation is desired.

Detailed prospectuses and reports have appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and can be had from Messrs. PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, 26, Gresham-street, London, who will afford every information; or from the undersigned, to whom all applications for the remaining shares are to be promptly made.

SAM. HABLEY KOUGH, Solicitor, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton.

## WISCONSIN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 3000 shares of 20s. each; 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS. Lieut.-Colonel ABBOTT, 9, Portico-road, Maida Hill.

Rev. ALFRED WALNE, LL.B., Banbury, Cheshire.

E. NICHOLAS, Esq., surgeon, 43, Barbican.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hobbs and Weedon.

SECRETARY.—Wm. Walne, Esq.

OFFICES.—63, CORNHILL, LONDON.

It is well known that one of the richest deposits of lead ore exists in the region of the State of Wisconsin; and although three-quarters of a million pigs of lead (of 71 lbs. each) are raised annually by poor labouring miners without any capital, it has yet to be developed by properly-directed mining enterprise. This mine is really discovered; most of the speculative work effected; and valuable lodes laid open for a considerable distance, that will simply require the necessary appliances to bring the mine into a profitable state.

In comparing the future prospects with the past, the following are the particulars:—The poor miners before alluded to paid 6s. 8d. in 12 royalty. The future royalty is 1s. 4d.; and by smelting the ore on the mine a profit of 25 per cent. will be effected, leaving a clear profit of 10s. 4d. in 12, compared with the past working.

The ore is worth 80 per cent. for lead; and very little more will be required than the necessary houses, plant, and machinery to bring the mine into a dividend-paying state, and 3000 shares will be issued at 20s. each share for that purpose. The mine has been thoroughly mapped and inspected by a Cornish mining agent.

Prospectus, agent's report, and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the office of the company, 63, Cornhill, London.

## THE CHESTERFIELD AND MIDLAND SILKSTONE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £40,000 in 8000 shares of £5 each (with power to increase).

J. SAY SPARKES, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Brunswick Villas, St. John's Wood, London, W.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq., 54, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

HENRY BROWNHOOD, Esq., 33, Lime-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Gloucester-place, Greenwich.

GEORGE SENIOR, Esq., Coalowner, Barnsley.

Major CHARLES SANDERS, The Ingrams, Thirsk.

(With power to add to their number.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—John Say Sparkes, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Courtenay and Croome, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers, Public Accountants, 13, George-st., Mansion-house.

BROKER.—Charles W. Marten, Esq., 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

CONSULTING COLLIERY ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Brown and Jefferock, Sheffield and Barnsley.

SECRETARY AND ENGINEER.—James Wright, Esq., C.E.

OFFICES.—LONDON, 42, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is incorporated for the purpose of establishing a colliery, and raising the well-known Silkstone coal upon the estates of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, at Sheepbridge, in the vicinity of Chesterfield.

From accurate surveys made by the most eminent mineral engineers, the directors can with confidence predict that the returns upon the capital will, at the very least, be 21 per cent., while the facilities for winning the coal are such as to render it almost a certainty that dividends will be paid within twelve months from the commencement of the works.

The coal is the Silkstone, well known as the best suited for domestic use, and for which the demand, both in the locality of the works as well as in London, is almost unlimited, and at the highest prices.

From reports given by different mineral surveyors, and taking the highest of their estimates, it will be seen that the coal can be raised, and put into the railway wagons at a cost not exceeding 4s. 6d. per ton (including all royalties, expense of management, and a fair allowance for the redemption of capital expended in opening the colliery). After deducting these from the lowest prices now ruling in the neighbourhood, there is left a clear average profit of 1s. per ton, or an annual income of £8750, being upwards of 22 per cent. on the total capital of £40,000, even should the whole be required.

Although the directors have fixed the capital nominally at £40,000, it is almost certain that little over two-thirds of that amount will ever be required; hence it is thought probable that the total calls on each share will not exceed £3 10s. at most; these will be asked for in 10s. per share on application, £1 on allotment, and the remainder in calls of £1 each as required; and in no case will the calls be at less intervals than three months; and unless at least one-half of the capital be subscribed, all deposits will be returned in full.

Surveyor's reports, together with prospectuses and forms of application, may be had at the company's office, 42, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

## THE CHESTERFIELD AND MIDLAND SILKSTONE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company MUST BE MADE on or BEFORE the 27th inst., after which time the list will be closed, and the allocation of shares proceeded with according to priority of application. J. WRIGHT, Sec.

42, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

## CHARD AND TAUNTON RAILWAY

(Connecting the South-Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways).

Capital £120,000, in shares of £10 each. Deposit, £1 5s. per share.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be paid on calls during construction.

The works are expected to be completed in about eighteen months from the time of commencement.

PROMOTERS.

The Right Hon. EARL POULETT.

The Right Hon. LORD PORTMAN.

The Right Hon. LORD BRIDFORD.

WILLIAM SPEKE, Esq., Jordans House, Ilminster, J.P.

JOHN LEE LEE, Esq., Dillington House, Ilminster, J.P.

WILLIAM HENRY POWELL GORE LANGTON, Esq., Hatch Park, near Taunton, J.P.

HENRY RADCOCK, Esq., Banker, Taunton, J.P.

JOHN ROY ALLEN, Esq., Taunton, J.P.

CHARLES WARRE LOVERIDGE, Esq., Chard, J.P.

G. F. W. MILES, Esq., Forde Abbey, near Chard, J.P.

R. A. KINGLAKE, Esq., of Taunton and Weston-Super-Mare, J.P.

HENRY CORNISH HENLEY, Esq., of Leigh House, near Chard, J.P.

HENRY CHURCHILL LANGDON, Esq., of Parrocks Lodge, near Chard, J.P.

WILLIAM TUCKER TOMS, Esq., Mayor of Chard.

RICHARD SHARLAND, Esq., Winterhay, Ilminster.

R. G. BADCOCK, Esq., Banker, Taunton.

LAWRENCE WALKER, Esq., Bryanstone-square, London.

HENRY HARDSTAFF, Esq., Hatch Court, near Taunton.

SAMUEL HUTCHINGS, Esq., Sea, Ilminster.



**DODDS' IRON AND STEEL PATENT LICENSING COMPANY (LIMITED).**

This company is PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES on moderate terms for the USE of their PATENT for STEELING RAILS, POINTS, CROSSINGS, MACHINERY, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

The process, which is exceedingly reasonable in cost, and gives the most extraordinary durability to the material, has been highly approved of by the following gentlemen, firms, and companies, several of whom have extensively adopted the valuable improvement:—  
**ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq.**  
**JOHN BOURNE, Esq.**  
**J. PERRING, Esq.**  
**THOS. E. HARRISON, Esq.**  
**THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**Messrs. STEPHENSON and CO.**  
**THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
**THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY** have ordered a large quantity of rails by this process.

The FOLLOWING FIRMS are PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS under the company's patent:—  
**Messrs. S. BEALE and CO., PARK GATE, ROTHERHAM.**  
**Messrs. DODDS and SON, ROTHERHAM.**  
**Messrs. LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**  
**THE EBBW VALLE COMPANY, SOUTH WALES.**  
**Messrs. LEWICK and SIMPSON, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**  
**Messrs. LLOYD, POSTERS, and CO., WEDNESBURY.**  
**THE ISCA FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**  
 Applications for Licenses can be made to R. COOKE, Esq., at the company's offices, No. 7, Sise-lane, London, E.C., where also testimonials and other information may be obtained.

**THE GENERAL TRAM-RAILROAD COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES can be RECEIVED by the directors of this company AFTER SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

By order, **JOSEPH KAIMES, Sec. pro tem.**  
 82, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, October 9, 1861.

**THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Registered under the Act of Parliament, which limits the liability to the amount of

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each; 10s. paid, 2s. 6d. deposit.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**Major-General PEMBERTON, York House, Chertsey, Surrey.**  
**HENRY WETTON, Esq., Chertsey, Surrey.**  
**EDWARD HUNT, Esq., Sydenham Villa, Sydenham-road, Bristol.**  
**W. B. BODDY, Esq., M.D., Saville-row, Walworth, London.**  
**WILLIAM RIDLEY, Esq., Crescent, Carlisle.**  
**THOMAS RETIGAN, Esq., Strangeways, Manchester.**

**SOLICITORS—Messrs. Grover and Eldred, 8, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.**  
**Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., Public Accountants, 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.; and Messrs. Burbridge and Fletcher, Public Accountants, 61, Moorgate-st., E.C.**  
**BANKERS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.**

**BROKERS—F. Everett, Esq., 16 and 17, Royal Exchange.**  
**W. H. Pountney, Esq., 5, Royal Exchange, Manchester.**  
**W. K. Thomas, Esq., 23, Clare-street, Bristol.**  
**Thomas Miller, Esq., 72, Princes-street, Edinburgh.**  
**Messrs. Stevens and Co., Dublin.**  
**Messrs. Orr and Co., Belfast.**

**MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Retigan.**  
**CHIEF OFFICE—40, MARK LANE, LONDON.**  
**MANUFACTORIES—ALBERT WORKS, NIGHTINGALE STREET, STRANGE-CARLISLE WORKS, ABBEY TOWN, NEAR CARLISLE.**

The above company has been established for the more extended manufacture of the Royal Patent Compound Oil Cake for Cattle, the Compound Feeding Meal, the original Economic Food for Cattle, and patented Superphosphate, and other standard Chemical Manures, at such prices as will amply remunerate the company and, at the same time, insure the extensive patronage of consumers, who can also participate in the profits by investing in its shares.

Ten years ago oil cake, as an article of import for feeding, was comparatively unknown. Now the annual imports alone exceed 95,000 tons, and the deep interest with which the chemist and farmer now regard the character and adopt the use of manufactured foods and cake as essential auxiliaries to improve and vary the coarser produce in plentiful times, as effective substitutes in periods of scarcity, are valuable aids in forming manure after they have fattened cattle, defines the position which their production has assumed as a staple trade associated with the agricultural progress of our time.

Our guano imports have doubled, and we now obtain foreign supplies of bones to the extent of 85,000 tons. The scope which is presented in the manure branch of this business may be estimated, as we can but indicate the range it commands in the use of manure, skill of manufacture, and certainty of enormous consumption. The productions which the company propose to manufacture have been for the last three years before the public, and the unimpeachable testimony of the agriculturalists, and the prize lists of all the agricultural shows, show their position and popularity.

Such has been the daily increasing demand that enlarged mills and mechanical facilities are now required to supply it, and this company has, therefore, been designed. The late proprietors have transferred to the company the Manchester mill and machinery, utensils and office furniture, the patent, and all other property, their business connections and practical experience in the management, and have taken shares for the whole amount of their interest, and the capital invested.

One of the directors, owing to the demand of the district in which he resides, has also formally undertaken to fit up with all necessary machinery and work a mill, called Carlisle Works, Albany Town, near Carlisle, furnishing all the capital required, and receiving shares in return for his outlay.

Negotiations are in progress to effect similar arrangements in London, where there are 3000 dairymen alone to supply, and in Scotland and Dublin, so as to cheapen carriage. The company will thus facilitate consumption at once, start with an established business in extensive demand, a staff of 500 agents to extend it, and the mechanical capabilities of two large manufactories to furnish an immediate supply.

It is estimated that the Manchester mill can produce a gross return in cake, meal, and food alone of £800 per week, and that the Carlisle mill can return about £500 per week, making a total of £1300 per week, the profits upon which, necessarily private from the nature of the business, will provide an ample margin for a dividend of from 20 to 30 per cent. upon the capital invested. The erection of woaden sheds adjacent to these mills will be all that is necessary to enable them to make a sale of 1000 tons (say £5000 worth) of manure per annum, a mere moiety of the demand of the districts.

In anticipating the results of the operations of the company on the wide basis on which it rests, it has been calculated that with the 500 agents now connected with the company, and exclusive of a London trader, supposing them to average a return of only 1/4 cwt. of food and 1/2 ton of cake per week each, the gross returns of the company will be, in round numbers, £182,000 per annum. Assuming that they double that return, you have £364,000 per annum, and we may be allowed to observe that this average return falls far short of what the working agents during the late proprietors' experience effected. The United Kingdom cannot be well covered under 1000 agents, and assuming their return to be but on the basis of the first calculation, you still have £364,000 per annum income, while this latter calculation can be considerably increased by additions to the business which the agents may effect, or which may be received from direct customers.

The cost of production and working expenses would, of course, be much less upon the return than a smaller one. And through the same connection it would be but a moderate expectation to effect a return of 5000 tons of manure, which, at £5 per ton, would be £25,000 per annum.

Sufficient has now been stated, in the limited space of a prospectus, to prove that an exceptional opportunity is presented for effecting a profitable investment in a commercial business, which, being established and peculiar, lucrative, and patented, possesses every element to secure prosperity, and offers an unprecedented advantage to the investor. And the directors are confident in the belief that the undertaking will receive that support to which it is entitled by the objects it has in view, from all persons interested in agricultural matters, as well as from those whose only desire is to make a successful investment.

The full prospectus, circulars, and share application forms, can be obtained from all the local agents, the brokers, auditors, bankers, and solicitors; and from the secretary, at the chief offices of the company.

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
 The following are a few out of thousands of testimonials that have been voluntarily rendered, while the number of customers who signify their approval in another mode—viz., repeating their orders and continuing their custom, could not well be calculated:—  
*Royal Farm, Windsor, Feb. 20, 1861.*

**GENTLEMEN,**—Please to send me 1 ton of your Royal Patent Cake, per rail to Windsor station, directed to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Norfolk Farm, Invoice to me, which will oblige. I have used your two boxes of cake sent me on one ox, and find that he did well, and altogether satisfactorily. I now feel inclined to give it a more extensive trial.  
 I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
**JAMES BRENNER.**

*Craignish Castle, N.B., Dec. 31, 1860.*

**GENTLEMEN,**—Having been from home, yours of the 11th inst. has only just come to hand. The ton of Royal Patent Cake I had from you was preferable to any other cake I have tried, both for cattle and sheep. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to its superiority over any other food I ever used.  
 I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,  
**SIMON FRAZER,**  
 Steward to T. T. Gascoigne, Craignish Castle, Renfrewshire.

*Derrunby House, near Frankford, King's County, May 7, 1860.*

**GENTLEMEN,**—In this instance I shall depart from the rule I have laid down of refusing testimonials. It is only very recently I discovered the real value of your Cattle Food, from the fact of the present scarcity of fodder, and its high price. My horses for the last month have been living on old straw cut up with gorse, which, with a measure of your Food to each, they eat with avidity, and do not lose their condition. I am also able to speak favourably of it in its effects on cattle: in one instance in particular, that of a milch cow that was wide-bound. I found that after a week's feeding with your Food the skin gradually softened, the old hair fell off, and the quantity of milk considerably increased. I am quite convinced that, independent of its nutritive properties, its value as a condiment, mixed with inferior food, is of considerable importance to farmers, more especially in a season of dearth like the present.  
 I am, gentlemen, yours most respectfully,  
**JOHN SILLS.**

*Churton, near Chester, Nov. 29, 1859.*

**DEAR SIRS,**—I may as well state, for my own pleasure and your gratification, that about a month ago yesterday I began to feed a store pig of six score ten to seven score, and upon killing him yesterday he weighed ten score. All that he had was 10s. worth of pig meal and 1c. worth of your Food, mixed with the usual slop of the house, which is pretty good. I am now trying a calf upon it. I will let you know the result. I am giving it to the mother of the calf, a young heifer, first calf, and she gives six quarts a meal, which we consider very good.  
 Yours most faithfully,  
**T. R. SHARLIN.**  
 Also from Mr. Welch, Nantwich.

**In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE SWANPOOL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856-57.**—By direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden of the said Stannaries, notice is hereby given, that the Registrar of the said Court will, at his office, situated at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of October inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, PROCEED TO SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of this company, and that after such list shall have been settled no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the said Court first had and obtained.  
**WM. MICHELL, Registrar.**  
 Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 4, 1861.

**In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.**

In the Consolidated Causes of **PASCOE AND OTHERS v. DALE.**  
**ORGAN v. SAME.**  
**ALLEN v. SAME.**  
**LANYON AND ANOTHER v. SAME.**

**TO BE SOLD,** pursuant to the several Orders made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 16th day of August last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Great North Tolgus Mine, in the parish of Redruth, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 21st day of October inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS at and upon the said mine, or belonging thereto, or to the adventurers therein, particulars of which appear in handbills.  
 For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. TOMKIN, the officer of the Court in possession; and for further particulars, to Mr. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Mr. Downing, Solicitor, Redruth).  
 Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 3, 1861.

**TREFLACK UNITED MINES, ST. ENODER.**

**MR. GREENWOOD** has been favoured with instructions to **SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,** on Tuesday, the 15th of October inst., at Treflack United Mine, the following **MACHINERY and MATERIALS**, viz.:—  
 ONE 64 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 11 tons.  
 1 balance bob, new. 3 14 in. 6 ft. doorpieces.  
 1 large capstan and shears, nearly new. 1 15 in. H piece.  
 40 fms. capstan chain. 1 15 in. top doorpiece.  
 100 fms. whin chain. 2 15 in. 6 ft. flat windboxes.  
 100 fms. capstan rope. 3 pieces of 14 in. wood rods, of pitch pine.  
 20 15 in. 9 ft. pumps. 1 piece of 13 in. wood rods, of red pine.  
 5 16 in. 9 ft. pumps. 1 piece of 12 in. wood rods, of red pine.  
 2 14 in. 12 ft. workings. 6 pairs of strapping plates, hammered iron.  
 1 14 in. 10 ft. sinking windbox.  
 Rod door and flange pins, of different sizes; clacks, valves, &c.; staples and glands; 70 fms. of iron stove ladders, new; 30 fms. of 2 1/2 in. iron bucket rods, of best iron; 4 bucket prongs; 3 cisterns; 4 horse whin kiddles; 4 winze kiddles; 3 horse whins, with poppet heads and stands, new; 120 fms. of whin rope, new; scales, beam, and weights; 3 several wheelbarrows; 1 40 in. smith's bellows, anvil, 2 vices, screw-stocks, and tools; 2 1/2 tons of new iron; cast and wrought scrap iron; smiths' and miners' tools; miners' chests; bell and stand; carpenter's shop; carpenter's bench, pit frame, &c.; 300 ft. of Norway timber, new; large quantity of shaft plank, and other useful timber; hemp; tackle rope; pick and shovel bits; miners' shovels and powder cans; also the household furniture, and sundry other lots, too numerous to mention.  
 Refreshments on the table at Ten o'clock, and the sale to commence at Eleven precisely.  
 Truro, October 2, 1861.  
**R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.**

**TREVOILE MINE, NEAR CAMBORNE.**

**FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF VERY SUPERIOR MACHINERY and MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**MR. GREENWOOD** has been favoured with instructions to **SELL, BY AUCTION,** at Trevoile Mine, the following **MACHINERY and MATERIALS**, viz.:—  
 ONE 60 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 22 tons of boilers.  
 ONE 24 inch DRAWING WHIM and CRUSHER, with BOILER 11 tons, and all winding gear complete, just delivered from Copper House foundry; together with capstan and shears, capstan chain and whin chain; 200 fms. of pitwork, nearly new, from 10 in. to 16 in., with plungers and bottoms, all complete.  
 Full particulars will appear in future advertisements and hand-bills.  
 In calling attention to the above machinery and materials, the auctioneer would beg to remark that the whole is nearly new, and in first-rate condition.  
 For particulars and to view, apply to Capt. HUGH STEPHENS, on the mine; Mr. PARRY, the purser, Camborne; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, Truro.  
 Truro, October 10.

**NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.**

**TO COAL AND IRONSTONE MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.**  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE.**

**MR. SAMUEL ROWLEY** has been honoured by the Chesterton Mining Company, in consequence of the death of one of the proprietors, to **OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION,** on Thursday, the 17th day of October next, at the Roebuck Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, and subject to conditions to be then produced.

All the ESTATE and INTEREST OF THE CHESTERTON MINING COMPANY, of and in all those VALUABLE MINES, BEDS, and SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, CLAY, and MARL lying and being within or under certain lands situate at Chesterton, in the parish of Wolstanton, in the county of Stafford, comprising 60 statute acres, or thereabouts.

The mines comprise the Blackband, Red Shag, and Red Mine Ironstone, the Bassey Mine, the Peacock, the Spencroft, the Gubbin Mine, the Great Row and Cannel Mine Coals. The mines and works are in full operation, and are held under a lease for a term of 21 years, of which eleven years and nine months are unexpired.

The terms of the lease are of the most favourable and advantageous nature for the lessees, who have power to terminate the term at their option.  
 The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT belonging to the colliery, which are both modern and substantial, and in good order and repair, will be included in the sale. The mines are very conveniently situated, and afford to a man of enterprise an opportunity for profitable investment which rarely presents itself.

For further particulars, apply at the Chesterton Mining Company's offices, at Tunstall, Staffordshire; or to Messrs. LAWRELLS and HILBERT, solicitors, Tunstall; and Mr. SHERRATT, solicitor, Talk-on-the-hill, Tunstall, September 10, 1861.

**ANTHRACITE STEAM COAL.**

**MR. T. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,** at Bury Port, near Llanelli, in the county of Carmarthen, on Tuesday, the 22d October, 1861, at One o'clock (subject to conditions of sale to be then produced) about TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS of ANTHRACITE COAL, of prime quality. The coal may be inspected on application to Mr. THOMAS BURGESS, at the harbour, Bury Port, as above; and further particulars obtained of the Auctioneer, Charlesville-place, Neath, and Worcester-place, Swansea, October 4, 1861.

**NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.**

**FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT and MATERIALS** at the above colliery, comprising—  
 ONE HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 45 in. diameter, and 10 ft. stroke.  
 ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter.  
 ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 16 in. diameter.  
 THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.  
 ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 18 ft. by 4 ft.  
 ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 30 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in.

Hammered iron pumping cranks, T bolts, 19 in., 14 1/2 in., 5 in., and 4 1/2 in. forcing, lifting, and hand pumps; hammered iron straps, double straps and tall joints, buckets, clacks, wrought-iron cisterns, lifting screws, chains, large capstan, double-power crab winch, 80 fms. 10 1/2 capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, blocks, boring tools, wrought-iron air pipes, tram plates, smiths' bellows and tools, wagons, carts, &c.  
 To view, apply at the colliery; and for all further particulars, to BODDAM CASTLE, Esq., No. 29, Court-street, Bristol.

**SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL.—THE LESSEES OF A VALUABLE STEAM COAL PROPERTY OF 1000 acres, possessing special advantages, are DESIROUS OF MEETING WITH PARTNERS WILLING TO INVEST ONE-HALF of the capital.**

The property lies within a convenient distance from a seaport, and has a direct rail communication with the North of England. References, and reports on the property by eminent mining engineers from the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and by practical mineral surveyors acquainted with the locality, will be supplied on application to "A. B. M." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

**VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, NEAR CALLINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.**

**TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER,** all that superior FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as WILTOWN WOOD, situate in the parish of St. Dominick, in the county of Cornwall, about half a mile from the town of Callington, comprising about 67 acres, about 12 acres being of fine oak coppice, and the remainder consisting of thriving oak, Scotch fir, and larch, the whole of about 40 years' growth.

The estate adjoins on the north the East Cornwall and Langford Mines, the former well known as having produced a considerable quantity of silver. The lodes of this, and also of other mines, are supposed, according to the opinion of an experienced surveyor, to run into Wiltown Wood, being only separated from the estate by a small rivulet. This property is surrounded by woods, well stocked with game, and offers to mining men or others an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with.

For viewing the estate, apply to Mr. J. C. JONES, Callington; and for further particulars and conditions of sale, to Messrs. EASTLAKE, solicitors, 15, Frankfort-lane, Plymouth, by whom tenders will be received until and including Monday, the 21st day of October next.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.  
 Dated September 12, 1861.

**TO BE LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, from 25th March next, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.**

At this colliery the High Main Seam has been carefully tubbed off, and the shafts sunk to the Low Main Seam, which is now in working.  
 The engines, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation. Further information can be obtained on application to M. LIDDELL, Esq., Hedgfield, Newcastle.—September 2, 1861.

**HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one each of 14, 17, and 20 in. cylinders, 36 in. stroke, quite new.**

They are especially adapted for mining purposes, and are very substantially made. Also, several of from 6 to 8 horse power.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Engineers, Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

**COLLIERY.—TO LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, the NEW CHELTENHAM PIT, KINGSWOOD, near BRISTOL, now sunk to the depth of 20 fms., with the coal under 100 acres of land, or more if required, proved by boring from the bottom of the pit to exist of the thickness of 3 ft. at the further depth of 10 fathoms.**

A suitable steam-engine has been erected, which, with the plant, is to be taken by the lessee at a valuation.  
 The works are situated at about three miles from Bristol, whither the coal can be carted at a cost of 2s. per ton.

Further information can be obtained on application to Messrs. WHITTINGTON and GARNETT, solicitors, Bristol; or to Mr. G. C. GREENWELL, mining engineer, Radstock, Bath.

**BELL BROTHERS** beg to intimate that, having become **SOLE LICENSEES** in the United Kingdom of PAOR, DEVILLES METHOD OF PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of **ALUMINIUM BRONZE**.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.**

**STEPHEN BARKER** begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—  
**REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.** **OXIDE OF COBALT.** **WIRE, &c.**  
**REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.** **GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET**  
**NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.**

**CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY.**

FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR, IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.  
 Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we hope it will meet with immediate adoption. —Mining Journal.

**WALKER'S STAMPING MACHINES AND STEAM ENGINES, for REDUCING ALL KINDS OF MINERAL ORES TO IMPALPABLE POWDER, have been in use for these last ten years in all the leading mines of the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the British Empire; as have also his PATENT PUMPS and WATER LIFTS, and for economy of working and durability cannot be equalled.**

**MANUFACTORY, 17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON.**

**DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY BROTHERS AND CO., NANCEKUK POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.**

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—  
 1. Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING THE SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

2. Davey Brothers and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

**SWAN'S PATENT LUBRICATORS.—These lubricators, the MOST ECONOMICAL and EFFECTIVE IN USE, CAN BE ARRANGED TO LUBRICATE MORE THAN ONE BEARING from the SAME APPARATUS, and the EXACT QUANTITY OF OIL REGULATED TO EACH.**—May be had on application to the PATENTEE, at Hammersmith; or to J. B. MAXTON, No. 5, Arthur-street East, London-bridge, E.C.**IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.**

**THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST,** have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

**BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.**

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth. It can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, or by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.  
 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.  
 3.—It occupies a very small space.  
 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.  
 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.  
 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT his PATENT PUMP at his OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.  
 London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

**ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.—MESSRS. MITCHELL AND RICKARD** beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have REMOVED from Dunning's-alley to No. 29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, where the business will be conducted as usual in all classes of mineralogical, agricultural, and commercial assays and analyses, at moderate fees.

Special instruction to gentlemen desirous of acquainting themselves with expeditious methods of ascertaining the value of ores, manures, manufactured and colonial products, &c., without having recourse to professional assistance.

**THE GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).**—This company is now PREPARED to enter into CONTRACTS with the British Government for India and the colonies, and with foreign Governments, public companies, or private individuals, for the CONSTRUCTION of DEEP SEA ELECTRIC CABLES and TELEGRAPHS generally upon Mr. Rogers's improved principles, or upon any other principle, combining strength, flexibility, and lightness, with cheapness and durability.

The insulation is so perfect as to ensure a rapid conveyance of messages through a distance of 3000 miles across the Atlantic, and such cable may be carried in a single ship and "payed out" the whole length as the proceeds.

Electric cables of smaller dimensions made to connect shorter distances; also electric ropes for railway purposes, for the use of Rifle Brigades and Associations.

Applications for shares may be made to the bankers, or solicitors, or at the offices of the company, addressed to the secretary, of whom the prospectus in full, testimonials, and every information may be obtained. Specimens of the cable may be seen at the company's offices, 215 and 216, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

James Henson, Sec.  
 Offices, 215 and 216, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, September 25, 1861.

**ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON, S. W.**

ESTABLISHED 1838.  
 The business of the Medical,







## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8.	5 1/2	5 1/2	12 8 6.	1 6-Sept. 1861
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0.	60		34 5 0.	1 5-Sept. 1861
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	81 5 0.	240		443 5 0.	2 10-Sept. 1861
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0.	80	75 50	229 10 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0.	1 1/2		0 19 6.	2 0-Sept. 1861
300	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0.	35		2 0 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
80000	Gannorree (copper, sulphur), L. E. 11.	17 0 0.	348 6d.	34s.	0 13 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0.	30		0 13 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0.	25		7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0.	24		1 per cent.	Half-yearly
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0.	24	22 24	5 18 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0.	16 1/2	20	8 3 0.	0 15-Sept. 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	240		227 10 0.	5 0-May, 1861
280	Devon Gt. Cons. (copper), Tavistock	1 0 0.	180		142 0 0.	5 0-June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (copper), Tavistock	1 0 0.	180		767 0 0.	7 0-Sept. 1861
355	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6.	510		653 10 0.	7 0-Aug. 1861
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 0 0.	9 1/2		0 2 6.	2 0-Sept. 1861
512	East Basset (copper), St. Cleer	2 14 6.	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 10 0.	12 0-Sept. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 14 6.	27 1/2	27 1/2	77 10 0.	1 0-Sept. 1861
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0.	67	50	0 5 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
2048	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0.	—	—	20 3 4.	10 0-May, 1861
1400	Eam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0.	—	—	41 9 2.	0 6-July, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0.	—	—	64 12 7.	1 12-Sept. 1861
2800	Foxdale (id.) [L.] [2500 £25 pd., 240 £15 pd.]	35	—	—	0 14 0.	3 0-Sept. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6.	4 1/2	—	7 13 6.	0 5-Sept. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 18 0.	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 12 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
1788	Great Wheel Fortune, Breage	18 0 0.	15	15 1/2	12 6 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
4908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0.	0	—	15 0 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
1424	Haroldston (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0.	36	33 1/2	15 0 0.	1 15-Sept. 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 0.	—	—	7 10 0.	0 15-Sept. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0.	35	—	1091 0 0.	5 0-May, 1861
400	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0.	125	110	377 10 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 0.	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 6 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.] [Somerset]	3 16 0.	1 1/2	—	2 1 0.	0 2-May, 1861
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] [id.] [Wrexham 25 0. 180]	170	—	—	75 9 0.	4 0-Aug. 1861
9000	Miner of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 7 11.	0 7-June, 1861
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0.	25	—	15 7 0.	10 0-Sept. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Victoria Consols	2 3 4.	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 6.	0 2-Aug. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4.	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 10 0.	0 10-Aug. 1861
1366	North Granbler, Redruth	2 7 6.	0	—	0 10 0.	0 10-Aug. 1861
6000	North Great Wheel, Breage	1 3 0.	4 1/2	—	0 2 0.	0 2-May, 1861
6000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	0 8 1/2.	1 1/2	—	0 10 0.	0 4-Sept. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6.	9 1/2	8 1/2	36 4 0.	0 5-July, 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0.	—	—	12 10 0.	2 10-Sept. 1861
200	Phonix (copper, tin), Llanfyllin	100 0 0.	435	—	449 10 0.	6 5-May, 1861
1772	Pilberron (tin), St. Agnes	—	5	—	6 8 0.	0 15-Sept. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Llanfyllin [S.E.]	10 6 7.	42	40 42	65 15 0.	1 0-Aug. 1861
16	Rhoscefn (tin), St. Agnes	50 0 0.	305	—	356 0 0.	5 0-Sept. 1861
512	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 14 6.	27 1/2	27 1/2	102 10 0.	1 0-Sept. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	18 0 0.	35	38 40	856 5 0.	1 0-Sept. 1861
496	South Wheel Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 0 0.	117 1/2	—	9 15 0.	1 0-June, 1861
280	Spenmoor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 7 0.	45	—	484 0 0.	0 15-May, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	3 10 0.	36	30 32 1/2	5 6 0.	0 2-June, 1861
9000	Tamar Cons. (all-id.), Helston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	1 1/2	—	10 13 6.	0 5-Sept. 1861
6000	Tincor (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	0 0 0.	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 13 6.	0 5-Sept. 1861
6000	Tolvaaden (copper), Marazion	—	2 1/2	—	0 13 6.	0 5-Sept. 1861
672	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0.	20	—	7 7 0.	0 10-Sept. 1861
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0.	100	—	57 0 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 10 0.	16	12 14	8 15 0.	1 0-June, 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	17	—	22 0 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
60	West Burton (tin), York	50 0 0.	—	—	14 10 0.	3 0-June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0.	40	38 40	98 11 3.	0 10-Sept. 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0.	60	—	45 0 0.	1 0-May, 1861
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0.	4 1/2	—	0 14 0.	0 2-May, 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0.	325	310 320	315 0 0.	7 0-Aug. 1861
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6.	90	87 1/2 92 1/2	674 10 0.	2 0-Sept. 1861
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	80	—	125 0 0.	2 0-May, 1861
2500	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	3 0 0.	30	—	0 10 0.	0 10-Sept. 1861
6000	Wheel Falmouth and Sperrin	2 5 0.	8	—	0 10 0.	0 10-Sept. 1861
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0.	90	—	2400 10 0.	5 0-Sept. 1861
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0.	18	—	10 10 0.	1 0-Sept. 1861
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Llanfyllin [S.E.]	1 7 2.	7	—	8 0 0.	0 10-Sept. 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Llanfyllin [S.E.]	17 6 3.	40	40 42	112 0 0.	0 4-Sept. 1861
100	Wh. Mary (tin), Llanfyllin	36 2 6.	440	—	280 5 0.	7 0-June, 1861
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Llanfyllin [S.E.]	8 0 0.	14	—	64 7 6.	0 10-Sept. 1861
80	Wh. Owens, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0.	800	—	280 13 0.	0 5-Sept. 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper), L. Wicklow	5 0 0.	58	56	43 17 6.	2 0-Sept. 1861

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0.	30	—	0 10 0.	0 10-March, 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 3 6.	3 1/2	1 1/2	20 3 0.	0 2-April, 1859
1624	Bateswolden (tin), St. Just	11 15 0.	12	—	12 5 0.	0 5-Jan., 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0.	3 1/2	—	3 0 0.	0 3-April, 1854
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	15 10 0.	25	—	14 0 0.	2 10-Sept. 1859
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L.] [E.]	0 18 0.	5 1/2	—	0 4 0.	0 4-Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Fennantown	2 13 2.	1 1/2	—	0 13 0.	0 16-Sept. 1859
2000	Colliery Consols (copper), Lanerhone	5 0 0.	12	—	0 13 0.	0 5-Sept. 1857
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0.	60	80 85	85 0 0.	2 0-June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0.	115	110 115	2 10 0.	2 10-Sept. 1859
672	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 6 3.	6	—	0 10 0.	0 2-Sept. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guisla	39 2 6.	25	—	16 7 6.	1 10-May, 1857
1280	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0.	1	1 1/2	0 13 6.	2 0-Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (tin, cop.), Kenwyn, Ken	2 15 0.	1 1/2	—	0 7 6.	0 2-Jan., 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0.	290	—	305 0 0.	2 10-Aug. 1858
6000	General Mining Co. for Ire. (cop., id.)	4 0 0.	5 1/2	—	1 0 0.	0 3-June, 1853
488	Gambler and St. Aubyn (cop.), [S.E.]	47 10 0.	13	14 15	23 0 0.	1 0-July, 1853
119	Great Western (tin), Gernoe	10 0 0.	12	—	23 10 0.	0 10-July, 1853
200	Harward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0.	10	—	2 10 0.	0 10-July, 1853
6000	Hingham Down Cons. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 18 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 16 0.	0 2-June, 1856
6000	Kelly Bay (lead, copper), Callington	4 6 0.	1 1/2	—	0 6 0.	0 2-Sept. 1856
200	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0.	1200	—	1420 0 0.	0 5-Sept. 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	60 0 0.	35	—	60 0 0.	0 1-Sept. 1853
700	North Roake (copper), Camborne	17 0 0.	18	—	157 0 0.	4 0-Sept. 1853
612	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	19 0 0.	22 1/2	—	33 10 0.	1 0-Sept. 1859
12900	Sorridge Cons. (cop., Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0.	11s.	14s. 15s.	0 10 0.	0 2-July, 1857
128	South Grims (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0.	255	—	60 0 0.	0 10-Sept. 1857
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0.	—	—	0 5 0.	0 1-Sept. 1858
30000	Value of Towry (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 0.	—	—	0 5 0.	0 10-July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0.	3 1/2	—	33 1 0.	0 10-April, 1857
440	Wheel Bai (tin), St. Just	15 0 0.	16	—	4 0 0.	1 0-Sept. 1857
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6.	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0.	0 5-March, 1858
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Fennantown	2 4 0.	9	8 1/2 8 3/4	1 12 0.	0 7-Nov., 1858
6000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6.	7	—	0 18 6.	0 2-July, 1856
345	Wheel Level (tin), Wendron	33 0 0.	7	—	81 0 0.	1 0-Sept. 1856
1024	Wheel Margery (tin), Llanfyllin	18 13 0.	8	—	0 10 0.	0 10-May, 1856
396	Wheel Margaret (tin), Llanfyllin	58 10 0.	7	—	12 15 0.	10 0-Sept. 1856
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0.	16	—	45 15 0.	1 0-Sept. 1856
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinnar	13 2 6.	5	—	10 2 6.	0 7-Jan., 1854

## FOREIGN MINES.

3464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0.	130	—	265 0 0.	5 0-June, 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0.	37	—	97 12 0.	1 0-July, 1861
10000	Colapio Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0.	8	—	6 8 0.	0 5-Jan., 1861
10000	East India Coal, Calcutta [S.E.]	10 0 0.	10	—	1 1/2 per cent.	Yearly
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	10 0 0.	3 1/2	—	1 1/2 per cent.	2 6-Aug. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	130 0 0.	2 1/2	22 24	18 5 0.	1 0-June, 1861
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0.	2 1/2	—	0 8 0.	0 2-June, 1861
16000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0.	7	6 1/2 7	8 2 0.	0 3-Aug., 1861
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0.	2 1/2	—	0 18 0.	1 6-Aug., 1861
108815	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0.	—	—	0 9 6.	0 16-July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0.	21s.	1	0 4 0.	0 10-July, 1861
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0.	43	41 1/2 42 1/2	43 5 0.	2 10-June, 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2	—	0 2 0.	0 2-June, 1860

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quenangan (cop.) [L.] [E.]	4 10 0.	3	—	4 5 0.	0 15-Nov., 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. & N. Ze. [L.] [E.]	4 10 0.	3 1/2	—	15 per cent.	May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (all-id.), France [S.E.]	20 0 0.	4	—	1 0 0.	1 0-June, 1855
43714	Unit. Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0.	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 16 0.	0 4-Feb., 1853

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2	—	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	1	1 1/2	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8 1/2	—	Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	Jan. 1861
10000	Colapio Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8 1/2	—	Fully paid
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.] [E.]	1 0 0	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £2]	0 18 0	1 1/2	—	April, 1861
90000	Ellerslie and Bardowie	0 18 0	1 1/2	—	July, 1858
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1 1/2 2	Fully paid
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
60000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	3 1/2	—	June, 1856
90000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 10 0	3 1/2	—	July, 1856
10000	Las Granadas (copper), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1856
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (copper), Newburg	1 0 0	1	—	Nov. 1856
40000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	—	June, 1856
16000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1 1/2	—	April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	1/2	Nov. 1858
15000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	3 0 0	—	—	May, 1861
75000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	—	Mar. 1861
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 5s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.]	10 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Western Africa (copper) [L.]	4 0 0	1 1/2	—	Oct. 1856
12000	Wheat Ellen, South Australia [L. £2]	1 0 0	18 1/2	—	July, 1861
35425	Wheat Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18 1/2	—	July, 1861
90000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L. 1/8 S.E.]	1 0 0	18 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Fully paid